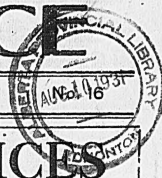


THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 16

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, August 6, 1931



A Large Assortment of

Men's Work Shirts	-	95c
Men's Work Shoes	-	\$2.95
2 Congoleum Rugs	-	\$12.00
3 lbs Crisco	89c	Tomatoes, per basket 55c
Heintz Pickling Vinegar	-	85c
Bananas, 2 lbs.	27c	Cheese, per lb. 20c
Ladies' House Dresses	-	\$1.00

Red & White Store

Owned and Operated by

Acadia Produce Co.

C. W. RIDEOUT

GEO. E. AITKEN

Government Opposed To Wheat Pool Guarantee

Representatives of western governments and wheat pools, headed by Premier Brownlee, of Alberta, who conferred for upwards of over an hour with Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett on Tuesday afternoon, in respect to the wheat marketing situation, were not given a definite answer.

Nevertheless, the indications were pretty clear, the government is not going to guarantee the wheat pools, as such, although it is prepared to finance the inter-provincial trading organization proposed to be set up.

There was the suggestion, at the outset of the interview, that a federal wheat board be established, but this was not entertained.

Then the discussion turned to the pools. It was desired by the western representatives to maintain them unimpaired and their staffs and the organization generally. To that end federal guarantees were sought. Clearly the discussion disclosed, this is not the purpose of the government to provide, though it is willing to assist financially the inter-provincial trading corporation recently agreed upon in Winnipeg and which will have all the pool elevators.

In the discussion provincial representatives pointed out that the technical men report difficulties in the way of a central selling organization for the three provinces though they are prepared to co-ordinate the selling as far as possible meanwhile. The purpose is to operate the elevators in each province as a separate unit. What, specifically is sought, in the absence of a wheat board, is that the government guarantee a line of bank credit that is necessary over and above the physical assets and cash of the pools.

The Alberta pool has \$2,000,000 in cash, Saskatchewan \$3,000,000, but Manitoba very little except the assets. Alberta needs an appropriate bank credit of about \$10,000,000, Saskatchewan \$12,000,000 and Manitoba \$3,000,000. The additional margin required is what the government is asked to guarantee.—Calgary Herald.

Kimmundy Items

Mrs. F. Youngren and daughters, Vera and Lola, spent Friday evening with Mrs. D. Reede.

Mrs. Wesley Seeger returned home Sunday after spending a few days at the H. Butts home at Chinook.

There was quite a number of the Kimmundy people at the ball game Sunday played, near the Atlee ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Blagen were business callers at Chinook last Monday.

S. Haug was a caller on O. Blagen last Saturday.

Anglican Church in Canada—There will be a morning service at Kimmundy school at 10 a.m. on Sunday, July 16th. H. Knowles, Curate.

Russell Carter, of Alsask, is spending the week with Mr. Clough.

On account of the inability of Robt. Gardiner M.P. to be present at the convention of the Acadia Constituency U.F.A. Association announced to be held in Hanna August 6th, it has been decided to postpone the convention until Saturday, October 31st.

G. W. Smith, M.L.A. Dead At Red Deer

George W. Smith, U. F. A. member of the legislature for Red Deer constituency since 1921, died at Red Deer Saturday morning following a severe attack of stomach trouble, from which he had suffered for some time.

The late Mr. Smith had long been a respected resident of the Red Deer district, where he settled more than 40 years ago after coming west from Nova Scotia, where he was born in 1855. He was the first school teacher in the locality, when Red Deer was known as the Old Crossing. He home-stayed near Red Deer in 1886. He served several terms on municipal and school boards and for two years was mayor of Red Deer. He was highly regarded by all sections of the community and by his fellow members in the legislature.

Wind, Hail Damage Crops

A severe dust storm created a state of semi darkness over the district Monday night, which lasted for over an hour. This storm is reported as general throughout the province, and while little or no damage is reported in this district, other parts of the province suffered severely.

At Strathmore heavy crops were lodged and a large percentage of stalks were broken as a result of the high winds and flying sands. Electric power service was disrupted for about an hour.

In the Edmonton district the most severe storm of the year is reported. At Manville buildings were unroofed and in some cases ripped from their foundations. Considerable hail damage was reported in Wetaskiwin, Ponoka and Manville areas.

Hold Anti-War Parades

Drunheller, Aug. 3—About 800 unemployed participated in an "anti war" parade held here on Saturday, when a deputation waited on Sergeant Skelton to see if any reply had been received from the provincial government concerning demands made two weeks ago. The parade was held in violation of a city bylaw and it is possible that proceedings will be instituted against seven of the leaders at the instruction of Deputy Mayor Hamilton.

"International Struggle Day" was observed Saturday by Edmonton Communists in an orderly fashion. A large meeting in the city market square and a parade through city streets comprised the day's activities.

Women's Feet Like Hoofs

The ladies can't say they weren't warned. "Within 100 years," Dr. Paul F. Mahaffey of Springfield, Ill., told the Scientific Association of Chiropodists, "women will have feet like the hoofs of horses if they keep on wearing shoes with high heels."

In connection with the announcement of a 10% cut in salaries on the Canadian National Railways, affecting all salaries in excess of \$3,600 per year, during the next ten months from August 1st, Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways, amplified his statement by saying that the reduction, despite his agreement, included himself and also all the higher officers of the system, whether under contract or not.

REAL PRICES

The Very Best of Quality

2½ lb. tin Tomatoes, 2 tins	-	25c
Ontario Cheese, 2 lbs.	-	39c
Libby's Kraut, 2½ tin, 2 tins	-	31c
Macaroni, per package	-	7c
4 lb. tin Jasper Cherry Jam	-	59c
Oranges, good size, 2 dozen	-	46c
Gallon tin Sweet Mixed Pickles	-	\$1.32
Sardines, 4 tins	-	24c
Palm Olive Soap, 4 bars	-	27c

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

At Market Prices

Produce Taken In at Highest Price

HURLEY'S

For the Choicest of Meats

Call and see us. Prime Beef, Pork, Veal and Mutton on hand at all times. Dill Pickles, Sauer Kraut, Fresh and Smoked Fish.

Place Your Orders For Spring Chickens
Special—Lard, 2 lbs. 25c

CHINOOK MEAT MARKET

Let Us Supply Your Wants In

Nose Nets

Paris Green

Screen Windows

Window Screens

Sweat Pads

Banner Hardware

Twine Prices Are Down

GET YOUR SUPPLY OF

Holland Binder Twine

FROM US NOW

We have the right grade of

VEEDOL MOTOR OIL

For Your Car, Truck or Tractor

COOLEY BROS.

Phone 10, Chinook

Your Printing Supplies

This is the time of the year when you should get your Printing supplies for the season. We can supply you with all lines of Commercial Printing, such as Letter Heads, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Business Cards, or anything you may need.

Our prices are right and we guarantee satisfaction to our Customers.

When You Advertise In The Advance

You do so with the knowledge that you are reaching the people over the whole District. Not in many years have prices been so low on a vast number of merchandise items as at present. Buyers are eager to buy when they find bargains and the seller who advertises these bargains captures the buyers.

BUYERS READ

The Chinook Advance



WOULD you like to equip your car with tires that will banish trouble for probably the rest of the time you drive this car? Let us put on Goodyear Heavy Duty Tires. Goodyear Heavy Duty is a tire built for the worst driving conditions you'll encounter anywhere. It is built with the longest-life cord yet developed for tire construction—Supertwist. It has the most intricate tread ever put on a tire—the famous All-Weather. It is a super tire for super service. Yet our today's price on Goodyear Heavy Duty is but a few cents higher than last year's price for standard tires. Drive over now.



COOLEY BROS.

Phone 10 R 2

CHINOOK Alberta

GOODYEAR HEAVY DUTY

Put a new Goodyear Tube in every new casing

Wedding

SCOTT—AGGETT

One of the most attractive weddings of the season took place at 7 o'clock Thursday, July 23, in the United church at Youngstown, when Margaret Louise Aggett, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Aggett, was united in marriage to Mr. Roy Scott, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, of Calgary, the Rev. F. H. MacGregor officiating.

The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, looked charming in an exquisite gown of cream satin with a picture hat of cream crinoline and white satin brocade slippers to match. She carried a bouquet of Madame

Butterfly roses.

The bridesmaid, Miss Peggy Scofield, wore a gown of pastel green flowered chiffon. Her bouquet consisted of pink carnations and mauve sweet peas.

Mr. Courtland Aggett, Jr., supported the bridegroom.

Mr. Ted Bolter sang "Because" during the signing of the register.

After the ceremony a reception, was held at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Aggett received the guests in a gown of black chiffon georgette with a corsage of American Beauty roses. The bridegroom's mother wore a black figured chiffon and a corsage of white carnations.

Immediately following the reception Mr. and Mrs. Scott left for a honeymoon in the mountains.

Salada — the byword for tea in Canada

"SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

A Test Of The Truly Great

A remark recently made by a very famous Canadian deserves to be recorded, repeated and memorized. It deserves front page space in every newspaper. It might well find a place in our school text books. It is a worthy subject not merely for this editorial, but for many such articles.

Colonel W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., Canada's great ace and the Empire's most distinguished and greatest fighting airman in the Great War, a man who, because it was necessary to do, took more and greater risks in the discharge of his duties than probably any other living man, when about to make a flight the other day, was seen carefully examining every part of the machine in which he was about to embark. He thoroughly inspected and tested the wires, rigging, wings and tail parts of his machine and listened attentively to the hum of his motor.

Somewhat standing by twitted this world renowned airman on his excessive caution in inspection. It is his reply that deserves to be inscribed everywhere. He said:

"I'm not fussy about being the world's smartest pilot—I just want to be the oldest one."

Unfortunately, many people harbor the delusion that to be careful, to refuse to take unnecessary risks, to insist that everything has been done that can and should be done to eliminate or reduce danger, is to display a sort of cowardice; that, in fact, there is something fine and brave in showing a disregard of all caution. Rather, they are fools.

No person will ever accuse Colonel Bishop of cowardice, of a lack of bravery, or of an unwillingness to take risks when risks are necessary and inseparable from the doing of one's work. In the answer he made, quoted above, he revealed, not a small, timid soul, but a truly great man.

How much less sorrow and tragedy there would be in this world if only everybody would emulate Canada's great air pilot!

If, for example, motorists who through the highways by the million were actuated by Colonel Bishop's ambition, not to be the fastest driver in the world, but the oldest one; if the canoeist, and the yachtsman, and the motorboat owner were not so anxious to be known as the most spectacular water men, but as the oldest in the game; if swimmers were not quite so keen to establish new high records for distance from shore, but rather to establish reputations as being the oldest known swimmers.

The slogan "Safety First" which we heard so frequently a few years ago, and, unfortunately, less frequently today, is a good slogan. It is short, pointed, and unquestionably wise. But, alas, too many people in a spirit of wild adventure, bravado, in a desire to be, as they think, smart, and show off, place everything else first and act as if their life motto was "Safety Last." Again, we say, they are not smart, they are not brave, they assuredly cannot be classified as great. They are merely fools.

All over the country now at level highway crossings of railways there have been erected signs bearing the single word "Stop." The law says that such signs mean exactly what they say—that upon reaching that point all traffic shall stop. Then, if all is clear and safe, go ahead. "Stop" signs are nothing but silent policemen, but the law says their order must be obeyed just as if a living police officer stood there and raised his hand. Of course, police officers could be stationed at all such points to enforce the law, but the expense, which the taxpayers would have to pay, would be enormous. Yet, because Governments and railways seek to save the taxpayers money and erect inexpensive signs, the average man, and woman, ignores and defies the law enacted in their own interest, and speed on, all too frequently, to their death or serious injury. Unlike Colonel Bishop, they do not desire old age, or at least not be big enough, great enough, brave enough, yes, loyal enough to the laws of their country, to exercise caution.

Such people are fussy to be known as "smart." That is all. They flatter themselves they are adults, grown-ups, but they are woefully mistaken for they are still but children in the kindergarten of life. It is possible, even probable, they will never grow up, but through their foolishness and inexperience, they will have careers before life is really begun. Certainly they will never be great.

An Inland Waterway

Canada Is Blessed With One Of The Greatest In World

To the average individual taking a trip across the ocean is a major event. It is regarded as quite a sea voyage occupying the greater part of an entire week.

From Halifax to Liverpool the distance is some 2,485 miles.

Perhaps few people have ever stopped to consider that if a vessel entering the Straits of Belle Isle could proceed up the improved and deepened St. Lawrence then through the Great Lakes to Duluth, it would travel 2,389 miles, only 146 miles less than the distance across the ocean.

In making that trip a boat would have to pass through the Welland Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, because there is a drop there of 396 feet caused by the rapids and falls in Niagara River.

It would do the Canadian people no harm at times to recall that we are living in a large country blessed with one of the greatest inland waterways in the world.

"But, madam, you have no claim. Your husband did not insure his life; he took out a policy against fire."

"That's what I claim. He has been cremated."

Dysentery Is a Very Dangerous Bowel Complaint



Mrs. E. M. Ward, 627 Ave. H. South, Saskatoon, Sask., writes:—"When my husband was in France he took dysentery, and was in hospital over a year. Ever since he came back he has had the attacks three or four times a year. I cannot emphasize the good Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for him. He generally takes a few doses and gets relief in a few hours."

"I cannot speak too highly of your excellent remedy, and you may be sure we are never without a bottle of it in the house."

New Flying Boat Carries Forty People

Biggest Commercial Craft To Be Tested On Ocean Run

A new 40-passenger flying boat, the largest commercial plane ever built, will take the air in Connecticut and so another great stride will be taken toward the nearing day of regular trans-Atlantic air travel.

The plane is to go into the Caribbean service of the Pan-American Airways, which is the testing ground for commercial trans-Atlantic flights. It will fly between Miami and Barranquilla, Colombia, a distance of 1,350 miles, only 50 of which is over land. Almost all the way the pilot is out of sight of land.

The new giant flying boat, and a sister ship already begun, are constructed with an eye directly on Atlantic flying. They are built with a range of 1,000 miles, which easily can be extended by sacrificing a small portion of the passenger space. And they are equipped as luxuriously as any ocean liner with a view to the comfort of passengers. But unlike the cabins constructed to withstand the buffeting of high seas in case of forced landings in the ocean, but arrangements have even been made to sail them along the surface.

Each of the four great engines has a canopy cover removed during flight and these can be quickly attached between the top of the cabin and the under side of the wing so that joined together they form a broad sail. As in the water the rear of the ship rises like a boat's prow, the planes would be sailed backward.

Fog Feared At Sea

Ceaseless Vigil Kept and Horn Sounded Every Ten Minutes

Recent foggy conditions on the Atlantic have harassed ships' masters as well as passengers. Perhaps there is nothing more feared at sea than heavy fog and during such periods the captains of all vessels and particularly passenger ships practically live on the bridge keeping a ceaseless vigil as long as it is humanly possible to keep awake. On a returning ship a few days ago, one captain actually remained on the bridge 50 hours without sleep owing to the heavy fog. The fog horn is sounded during such conditions once every two minutes and the time between the blasts is lengthened as the fog gets thicker. To get a correct idea of what fog may produce in the way of noise on board a passenger vessel recently sounded its fog horn 7,430 times during one voyage from New York to England.

Postal Clerks Have Troubles

Return Of Three-Cent Postage Creates New Problem

Employees in the postoffice at St. Thomas, Ontario, encountered a new problem arising from the return of three-cent postage in letters posted, each carrying a two-cent stamp and one-half of another two-cent stamp. The senders evidently were under the impression that a two-cent stamp in two was equal to a one-cent stamp. One stamp was carefully cut in two. The letters were sent to the addresses with two cents postage due on each, as a torn stamp is a mutilated stamp, according to the postal laws, and cannot be accepted for postage.

Sores Flee Before It—There are many who have been afflicted with sores and have driven them away with Dr. Thayer's Electric Oil. Similarly troubled should lose no time in applying this splendid remedy, as there is nothing like it to be had. It is cheap, but its power is in no way expressed by its low price.

Saskatchewan Butter
Production of creamery butter in the Province of Saskatchewan in the first six months of 1931 increased by 46 per cent. compared with the corresponding period in 1930. From January 1st to June 30th this year, the total output was 5,692,352 pounds, an increase of 2,711,238 pounds over the first six months of last year. In June, 1931, the total production was 2,484,733 pounds compared with 2,203,835 pounds in June last year.

Reason For Asking
"What time does the next train come in?" asked Edward, age six, of the old rural station agent.

"Why, you little rascal, I've told you five times that it comes in at 4:44."

"I know it," replied Edward, "but I like to see your whiskers wobble when you say '4:44'."

A Louisiana biologist says that muskrats keep any wound clean by constant licking, and if the fleas become infected they do not hesitate to gnaw it away.

Humming birds prefer red to any other colour in flowers.

W. N. U. 1901

Canada Ranks High In Engineering Work

Building Of Welland Canal Praised By London (England) Publication

Our United States neighbours have such a propensity for claiming the biggest and best of everything, it may be out of place to reproduce a statement from Engineering of London, England, which has just included a series of illustrated articles on the new Welland Ship Canal. Says Engineering:

"As we have stated the canal is, in many respects, comparable with the Panama Canal, and in respect of the height of lift of the locks, it is absolutely unique in the world. It is also unique in that it is crossed by 21 bridges. The undertaking as a whole is very much the largest single engineering work carried through in British Empire for many years at least, and as such we have felt it deserving of exceptional treatment."

There are Canadians with an inferiority complex who seem to think that we can do nothing as great or as mighty as our enterprising cousins to the south. The truth is that in the field of engineering this country's achievements rank not merely with those of the Republic, but are equal to the best that has been done by any country on earth.—Ottawa Journal.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

SICCED PLUMS

- 4 quarts plums.
- 1 pint vinegar.
- 3 pounds sugar.
- 1 tablespoon each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice.

Wash the plums, dry them and place them in a stone jar. Boil the vinegar, sugar and spices together for ten minutes and pour the hot liquid over the plums. Cover the jar and let it stand overnight. Drain off the liquid and heat it. When it is boiling add the plums and cook them until they are clear but not until they begin to break. Pack them in clean hot jars and pour the pickling syrup over them. Seal the jars. The plums should lose their colour and should remain firm and plump in appearance.

CELESTIAL ALMOND CAKES

- ½ cup blanched almonds.
 - ¼ cup butter.
 - ¼ cup sugar.
 - 1 egg.
 - 1 cup rice flour.
 - ½ teaspoon almond extract.
- Halve the almonds and cut them in strips. Cream the butter. Add sugar gradually. Add the well-beaten egg, flour and favouring. Roll out thin. Cut with a cookie cutter. Place on a well-buttered baking sheet. Cover tops of cake with the almond strips. Bake until a very light brown.

Persian Balm creates and preserves lovely and youthful complexions. Tones and stimulates the skin. Fragrant as a flower. Cool as morning dew. Swiftly absorbed by the tissues, making the skin wonderfully soft-textured. Unrivalled as an aid to feminine elegance. Delightful to use. Imparts additional charm to the daintiest of women. Persian Balm is the one toilet requisite for the exacting woman. Peerless as a beautifier.

Thrill For Tourist

Wonderful Motor Drive Through the Yoho Valley in British Columbia

Tourists who like a real thrill, that is perfectly safe, through a setting of incomparable beauty and grandeur, should take a motor drive through the Yoho Valley in Yoho National Park, British Columbia. This valley is fourteen miles long and more than one mile deep, walled in by almost perpendicular mountains covered with primeval forest. Six waterfalls leap down the mountain side within a distance of ten miles, some of them ending in a cascade of spray. The most spectacular of all is Takakkaw, which in three different drops falls to the floor of the valley 1,350 feet from its crest above.

There are several other spectacular drives in the other national parks of Canada in the Canadian Rockies, notably from Banff to Lake Louise, vice versa, through wide stretches of Jasper National Park, and at Waterton Lakes Park.

Canada Post Offices

Canada has 12,427 post offices, an increase of 18 since last year, and of 180 since 1922, according to Hon. Arthur Saupe, Postmaster-General. Rural mail carriers throughout the country number 4,250.

Heal your horse while it works. Apply Douglas' Egyptian Liniment to sore necks and galls. A sure, speedy treatment.

A carpenter says he believes that in the next world he will work up to something higher. He's hoping for a different plane.

McBEAN BROTHERS

Established 1882 Winnipeg, Man. Licensed & Bonded

This is the year to ship your own grain to a reliable Commission firm who will handle it for the best possible advantage. By shipping over the platform you save handling charges of \$17.50 on a thousand bushel car and, in many cases, if necessary, it can be put through an elevator and on your tickets and we can handle your grain for you, saving to you the cost of a small crop. Give us a trial—we are well equipped to handle your business to your entire satisfaction.

McBEAN BROTHERS
808-818 Grain Exchange Building

Plan Highway Construction

Would Use Relief Money To Build Four Roads in Manitoba

Permission to commence construction of four roads will be asked by the Manitoba Government when the unemployment relief money has been voted by the House of Commons. Under the Federal unemployment relief scheme the Provincial Government intends to build its part of the trans-Canada Highway, The Pas Highway, and the Pine Falls and Clear Lake roads.

Hon. W. R. Clubb, Provincial Minister of Public Works, requested that his Government be allowed to proceed with these roads, but Hon. Gordon Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor, said no consent can be given until necessary legislation is passed. Mr. Clubb wished that the Province be permitted to proceed on all undertakings in the cost of which the Dominion Government participated last winter, on the understanding that the agreement between the provinces and the Dominion be made retroactive, but this was declined.

Would Create Problem

Sir Arthur Keith Says All Races Should Internernary

Professor Sir Arthur Keith may know a lot about nature; but he doesn't know anything about human nature, and when he says that all the races—white, yellow, mauve and black—should internernary, he is talking through his academic hat.

No doubt there is a Yellow Peril and a Black Problem, and so on. But those problems are nothing to the problems of the half-breeds. Whites of all nations may safely internernary, but the mixture of colors is wrong. Besides we want to keep the different flavors. Each race has something to say which can't be said in Esperanto.

Canada May Grow Prunes

The interesting prospect that Canadian production will soon be able to supply the entire demand for prunes in Canada is observed from the annual report for 1930 of the Dominion Experimental Station at Sidney, B.C. Following experiments which have been carried on for some time, it is believed prunes may be grown to perfection on Vancouver Island.

Marriage Of Defectives

The board of control, official authority dealing with lunacy and mental deficiency in Great Britain, has recommended in its annual report that marriage of defectives should be made illegal. The report considers, however, that legalized sterilization of defectives is not justified by present knowledge.

Miles Above the Earth

Scientists Know Very Little About Conditions Beyond the Stratosphere

The stratosphere is a rarefied layer, presumably 20 miles deep, encountered about eight miles above the earth's surface. The temperature is curiously stationary; about—75 degrees Fahrenheit. About 40 miles beyond the stratosphere is the mysterious Heavily Layer of ionized gases, from which radio waves "bounce" like light rays from a mirror.

Data about the stratosphere, has long been gathered by instruments borne in rockets and unmanned balloons (small balloons have gone to 100,000 feet) but the sum total of knowledge is not great.

It is known that no clouds or rain occur in the belt. There is a notion that the prevailing wind is easterly, counter to the earth's movement; but Professor Piccard calls that "a lot of bosh." Also it was supposed that the stratosphere visitor in daytime would see stars shining in a purple sky. Piccard's sky was deep dark blue but starless.—New York Times.

A weather forecaster says that it is difficult to forecast fog because of the small changes that produce it.



SEND FOR THESE FREE BOOKS

If you have not received your copy of the new book, "The Baby Record Book," send for it now. It is a book of real value to every parent and they will be sent free of charge.

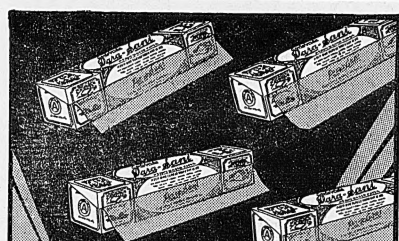
Eagle Brand
CONDENSED MILK
The Borden Co. Ltd., 115 Queen St. W., Toronto.
OBSERVE: Please send us the coupon of your baby's birth certificate and we will send you a free copy of the book.

BLACKHEADS

Don't suffer any longer from these unsightly blemishes. Overcome them at home! Get 3 oz. Peroxide Powder from your druggist. Sprinkle a little on the face cloth, apply with a circular motion and the blackheads will be all WASHED AWAY. Satisfaction or money returned.

REMNANTS

3 lbs. PRINTS, SILK OR VELVET \$1.00
A. McCREERY CO., Chatham, Ontario



Don't Let Foods Stale

Foods that ordinarily stale quickly will stay fresh and tempting a surprisingly long time if you cover them with Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper.

Your grocer, druggist or stationer has Para-Sani in the handy, sanitary knife-edged carton. For those who prefer a lighter paper put up in sheet form ask for Appleford's "Centre Pull" Packs.

Appleford Paper Products LIMITED

HAMILTON DNT.

Western Representatives:
HUNTER-MARTIN & CO., REGINA, SASK.

Advocates A System Of Diversified Agricultural Exports To Stabilize The Industry

Rarely have the reasons for diversified production in Canada and the intensification of livestock production—the mutual advantage of all farmers—been so clearly and concisely stated as by Prof. A. M. Shaw, Dean of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, at the annual convention of Saskatchewan Agricultural societies in January last. Dealing in a broad way with problems of Canadian agriculture, more especially those linked with the utilization of feed grains, Dean Shaw stated:

"Under the system of diversified agricultural exports, the Canadian farmer would be engaged in the production and export of high grade wheat and mixed livestock products which would have the direct result of securing the highest possible net revenue for the products of the Canadian farm. I am a firm believer in the principle of diversification in connection with Canada's agricultural exports, believing that if the great revenue that is received each year from the sale of agricultural products abroad were derived not almost solely, as at present, from one commodity, but from six or seven, it would greatly tend to stabilize the industry."

"Not only is the diversification of Canada's agricultural exports desirable but thought should be given to this question by the individual farmer who frequently may lower the production costs by adding certain side lines to his business."

"Please do not misunderstand me in connection with this question. There are many parts of the country where specialized types of farming must be carried on. This is particularly true of a great part of western Canada where in certain high grain growing areas it is quite difficult to make it quite impossible to engage in the keeping of livestock. Farmers in districts of this kind would be well advised to stick rather closely to grain growing, but there seems to be no reason why a part or, on occasion, all of the grain, in an area of this kind might not with profit be fed to farm animals by other farmers living in other parts of Canada where natural conditions are more favorable for the keeping of livestock."

"This brings me to the question of transportation. At present the grain rates are framed with special reference to our export trade in grain. In other words, our lowest rates are seaboard or export rates. If, however, there is to be a considerable portion of our grain fed in Canada, the local or domestic rate immediately comes into effect."

"Just how do these transportation charges operate? They are extremely complicated and I do not propose to analyse them in detail, but wish simply to point out how certain phases of agriculture in certain parts of Canada are directly affected by them. For instance, a car of grain may be shipped from almost any point in central Saskatchewan to Liverpool or a Northern European port, such as Copenhagen, at a cost of from 54 to 60 odd cents per hundredweight."

"However, if a Canadian farmer living in the eastern townships of Quebec or in eastern Ontario or the Maritime Provinces wishes to secure a similar car of grain from Saskatchewan it will cost him, via lake and rail, within a few cents of the figures. But because farmers generally, for obvious reasons, are unable to take full advantage of the direct through shipping rates that apply on bulk carloads, in actual practice he finds that the cost to him is often higher than the figures quoted. I am not criticising them at this time, but I am simply endeavouring to point out to you how the operation of the domestic or local freight rates tend to adversely affect certain phases of the agricultural industry. It is quite obvious that the operation of the do-

mestic rates may frequently handicap the development of the livestock industry in certain parts of the country.

"A direct result is that eastern Canadian farmers do not use western Canadian grain to the extent they should. Instead, they use large quantities of corn and cottonseed meal imported from the United States and Argentina. They are not always used because they are better, but largely because they are cheaper. If an adjustment could be made whereby an eastern farmer, engaged as he is, largely in the dairy and general livestock production business, could use his lands for the growing of legumes, pasture, forage, and silage or root crops, to which they are admirably suited, and buy his concentrates in the form of western Canadian grain, it would mean that he could increase his output of livestock and livestock products and at the same time furnish the natural outlet for the feed grains of western Canada."

"Some may ask, 'why not feed the livestock on the same farms where the grain is grown and thus not only avoid the payment of the high domestic rates on feed grains but also be in a position to take advantage of the low export rate on the finished product?' This would be an ideal system and where possible of application is the logical procedure, but in practice we find that, generally speaking, the great grain growing areas are not so suitable for successful production of livestock as certain other parts of the country. One of the main reasons for this is that any large acreage where total or partial crop failures occur periodically tend to limit and render more hazardous the development of the livestock industry."

"Eastern Canada, on the other hand, is not subject to this same difficulty. Complete crop failures are practically unknown. Her farms in the main are better watered, much better suited to the growing of the leguminous crops, hays, permanent pastures, silage and roots which constitute the basis of a natural livestock industry. If her farmers could get their concentrates in the form of western grain a livestock industry would develop that would be second to none."

"It does not make any difference to the western Canadian farmer whether he sells his grain for export or whether it is purchased by farmers living in eastern Canada, who wish to feed it to their livestock, providing he gets the same price. It does, however, make a vast difference in the net result to Canada, because in the second case the two profits are secured to Canada, whereas, in the first only one is possible."

"If agriculture is the greatest of Canadian industries, and it is generally acknowledged to be, then all natural conditions should be taken advantage of and all artificial handicaps that may in any way hinder its development should, as far as possible, be removed. By so doing not only would agriculture itself tend to become more permanent and prosperous, but as a direct result every other industry in Canada would benefit."

"I have great faith in Canadian agriculture. It is a great industry and it can be made still greater, and if the people of Canada generally, farmers as well as business men, easterners as well as westerners, could be made to see the complete picture, could be given a vision of what would show them all the varied and interlocking parts of this greatest of all Canadian industries; they would then understand the supreme necessity of co-operating in an endeavour to remove, as far as possible, all handicaps in order that it may be placed on a permanent and prosperous basis, that Canada as a whole will be made to prosper as never before."

Canada As a Leader

There are Canadians with an inferiority complex who seem to think that we can do nothing as great or as mighty as our enterprising cousins to the south. The truth is that in the field of engineering this country's achievements rank not merely with those of the Republic, but are equal to the best that has been done by any country on earth.—Ottawa Journal.

One Million Pounds Of Butter The Central Alberta Company at Alx, produced one million pounds of creamery butter during the past year, and it is predicted that the amount will be increased by 50 per cent. during the present year.

Jones—Your son's in business, isn't he?
Smith—Yes; he's a contractor.
Nuthall (right) England's charming lawn tennis star, who is in Canada to play in various exhibitions with her teammates of Wightman Cup fame.
Smith—A contractor of what?
Smith—A contractor of debts.

Wealth On Belcher Islands

Rich Iron Ore Deposits In Hudson Bay Area

Belcher Islands, reputed to contain rich iron ore deposits, may be the scene of a prospecting rush as soon as the survey now being conducted by the Royal Canadian Air Force is completed. Despatches from Moose Factory state that inquiries are being received from mining interests all over the world asking when the survey will be completed and the maps available.

The pioneer prospecting work on Belcher Islands, located in the south-eastern waters of Hudson Bay, was done by Sam Salsbury, of Toronto. His holdings, once declared crown land, have now been returned to him and his associates.

The late Harry Harcourt, of Toronto, was also long in the forefront in connection with an ambitious development scheme involving the Salsbury holdings and backed by a group of Wall Street financiers.

The aerial expedition now surveying and mapping the islands, is under the direction of Lieut. W. M. Emery, and is equipped with a photographic aircraft. C. H. Ney, of the Geodetic survey, and an assistant are working in collaboration with the flying men in preparing the maps.

It is learned unofficially that once this work is completed various mining interests in Canada, England and the United States, will send in their prospectors and engineers to make a thorough examination of the iron ore possibilities of these islands.

A Friendly Attitude

American Paper Refers To Relations Between Canada and United States

Those who interpret the Canadian tariff as hostile to the United States will do well to remember that the Dominion has consistently shown a friendly attitude on other matters. For instance, the nearly prohibitive export of liquor to the United States is estimated to have cost Canada \$7,000,000 in excise taxes.

While the tariff cannot logically be interpreted as showing hostility, the \$7,000,000 sacrifice is decidedly a token of friendship and co-operation. Canada was under no compulsion to agree to such a ban. It did so apparently with the intention only of assisting this country to uphold a law with which Canada itself was not in sympathy.

The St. Lawrence lake-to-sea waterway appears to be approaching a point of realization. Canada has shown a willingness to work with the United States on that project, although many political and technical obstacles still remain to be overcome. There is too much at stake to permit any imagined tariff battle to threaten the existing friendship.—Grand Rapids Press.

Dairy Herd Profits

Average Profit Over Cost Of Feed Of \$140.80 For Each Cow

A profit of \$140.80 over cost of feed from a dairy herd of ten cows is an item of special interest in the annual report of 1930 for the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask. This represents an average profit over cost of feed of \$140.80 under the difficult conditions of last year on the prairies. The feed cost per head averaged \$42.73, and on most farms practically all this cost would be added profit through the marketing of available feeds through the dairy herd. The low producer in the record was only milked 118 days, showing a profit over feed cost of \$49.63, while the high producer was Tullochgorum Dorothy, in milk 355 days, showing a profit over feed cost of \$317.51. Butter-fat average for the herd was 4.34 per cent.

Pty weak the world soft for the weak and noble for the strong.

POPULAR VISITORS FROM THE MOTHERLAND



The Right Reverend A. Winnipeg-Ingram, popular Bishop of London, who is paying a visit to some of the leading cities of the Dominion, and Betty Nuthall (right) England's charming lawn tennis star, who is in Canada to play in various exhibitions with her teammates of Wightman Cup fame.



By Annette



EVERYONE KNOWS DAME FASHION IS PARTIAL TO CAPES AND PEPLUM FRILLS

And incidentally these new features are much favoured by youth.

Such a model is very delightful carried out in a crepe silk print—for instance in red, green, blue or coral with vivid plain binding.

Shantung, pastel flat washable crepe silk and linen are smartly appropriate.

Style No. 318 is designed in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust.

It's as simple as A, B, C to make it, and amazingly inexpensive.

For the 36-year size, 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 6 1/2 yards of binding is sufficient.

Prices of pattern 25 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred). Wrap coils carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

Town

Turn To Mixed Farming

Many Farmers Of The Swift Current District Will Get Away From Straight Grain Growing

Evidence that many farmers of the Swift Current district are inclined to turn from straight grain growing to diversified farming, at least to the extent of producing on their land products for their home use, was apparent to officials of the Saskatchewan Government who attended the recent dairy meeting at Swift Current.

A British professor declares that a mosquito can fly seventeen hours without settling. Maybe he can, but he doesn't.

To All Lovers Of Nature, The Conserving of Canada's Wild Life Will Offer Great Possibilities

In the fact that the national parks of Canada are rigidly protected game preserves where the native fauna lives unmolested, few of their greatest attractions. Each succeeding year's round of tourists brings new expressions of wonderment and surprise at the rapidity with which the wild animals in the national parks are losing their fear of man. Parks officials, who administer wild life protective measures, have watched this condition develop and to them it was to be expected, but to the visitor new to the park, the delaying of one's car on a highway by a band of friendly Rocky Mountain sheep or a sweets-seeking bison is a novel experience.

To nature lovers this new condition offers great possibilities. The vista of a new kinship with all created things is opened up to the mind's eye. The wild things of the forest and glade assume the roles of "little brothers" with affections, feelings, and even it may be thought of the own. In the hope of furthering a better appreciation of Canada's wild life, Grey Owl, a Canadian backwoodsman of Indian birth and an interesting exponent of a more humane philosophy, is now in the most recently established of the national parks, Riding Mountain Park in Manitoba, where he will specialize on the conservation of the beaver and other of the wild denizens of this attractive area.

It is a strange thing, as Mr. H. G. Wells pointed out in his "Outline of History" how little has been done since the Bronze Age in taming, using, befriending and appreciating the animal life about us. It is true that the story of man's treatment of the lesser species contains little ground for pride. For the most part it is history of ruthless and selfish destruction, based upon the assumption of power. "To have dominion over all things" has been crudely interpreted, to do with them as we pleased, to regard them as existing primarily to satisfy man's needs, or in the event of their being of no use to man, to man's greed or pleasure.

Even those who agitate for game protection or seek to stimulate public interest in efforts to save the furred and feathered dwellers of moorland and forest, often lay chief stress upon their value for the fur and the loss of revenue resultant from their destruction, but seldom on the rights of the animals themselves or their claim to our protection.

Yet every once in a while there comes a man who realizes that he is at one to nature and to whom the birds and the animals are akin. Such a one awakens in us dim premonitions of a possible more golden age. "The first fruits of a finer civilization" prophesies Wells, "may include escape and beautiful attempts to befriend these pathetic, kindred, lower creatures we no longer fear as enemies, hate as rivals, or need as slaves."

Grey Owl, who is forty years of age, took up the life of a bush-Indian in his early twenties, alternately trapping, fur-ranging, and guiding. When the Great War broke out he enlisted in the 13th Montreal Battalion, and served with distinction as a sniper and crack shot. At the close of the war he returned to Canada to resume his life in the great northern hinterland.

For years before his enlistment Grey Owl had hunted beaver, then one of the most prolific and profitable fur-bearers of the Canadian wilds. He had hunted though in the Indian way, with humanity towards and even respect for the little "talking brothers," for to the Indians the beaver is almost a sacred animal and in many parts of the country has been their chief means of subsistence. Ten years ago the restrictions on the taking and sale of beaver pelts were lifted. During the closed season, which had existed for several years, the beaver had regained much of their original numbers and the lakes and forest streams of the north were peopled with thousands of these animals. The intensity of the trapping which followed brought about a revulsion of feeling in Grey Owl.

Writing of the effect of these years of intensive hunting of the beaver, Grey Owl said that in wanderings extended over the last five years in northeastern Canada, covering an itinerary of perhaps 2,000 miles, he was greatly struck by conditions. And his journey, undertaken originally with the intention of finding a hunting ground, became more of a crusade, conducted with the object of discovering a small colony of beaver not claimed by some other hunter, his purpose being no longer to trap but to preserve them.

Near a wilderness lake he was successful in finding a couple of small

families. With them and a few hand-raised young beaver, he began his experiment in conservation. The saving of the beaver was to become his life's job. Always a sympathetic observer of the ways and character of wild folk, Grey Owl began to make friends with these shyest of wild things and to study their personalities with a rare sympathy and understanding. Today they will come at call, climb out of the water into his canoe, eat out of his hands, and follow him about his camp like domestic pets.

In his efforts to arouse public interest in the beaver, Grey Owl discovered an unsuspected talent for writing and his articles on wild life subjects are being sought by magazines and other periodicals. By his aid the Dominion Government has been able to secure one of the most interesting moving pictures of the beaver ever taken, which is now being widely shown in colleges and universities and to lovers of wild life throughout the country. Grey Owl's location in Riding Mountain National Park will add greatly to the tourist's enjoyment of the many forms of wild life which abound in this attractive scenic playground.

Salt Plentiful In Canada

Total Production Of 271,695 Tons In 1930

Among the natural resources in which Canada is abundantly rich is salt, which is found principally in Ontario and Nova Scotia. In 1930 the total production was 271,695 tons valued at \$1,694,831, an average price of \$10.05 per ton. In Nova Scotia it is estimated that the Malaga deposit contains 60,000,000 tons of developed salt reserves sufficiently pure to sell directly after mining and crushing. There is also an additional 300,000,000 tons of slightly lower grade salt. An interesting feature of this deposit is the presence of potassium salts which may ultimately prove of economic importance. Canadian salt industries produce a variety of high grade products suitable for almost every domestic and industrial requirement. Of the total production of salt last year 49,467 tons were for table and dairy uses; 55,373 tons common fine; 44,149 tons common coarse; 281 land salt; 7,688 other grades and 114,737 for chemical works.

Getting More Milk

Excellent Results Are Obtained From Cow Testing As Applied To Dairy Herds

The outstanding feature about cow testing as applied to dairy herds at the Illustration Stations operated under the supervision of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is the increase in production which has been made. Records kept for 19 dairy herds in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, totalling 255 head, show an average production in 1926 of 4,944 pounds as compared with 7,793 pounds last year, an increase of practically 50 per cent. during the short period under review. Not only are individual milk records kept, but advice as to feeding ratios and the selection of stock is available through the supervisors.

Where Pedestrians Are Safe

The safest places for pedestrians are Spitzbergen, Oman, Yoman and the Solomon Islands, according to a world motor car census taken by the Commerce Department at Washington. Spitzbergen has one motor car. Oman (in Arabia) has 18, and the Solomon Islands, 14.

Minister: "Do you say your prayers every night, Oswald?"
"No—some nights I don't want anything."



"At night I could not sleep for thinking of you."
"You darling!"
"Yes, there was a saw mill near that reminded me of your snoring."—Der Brunner, Berlin.



Four Little Lion.—Kasper, Stockholm.

WILL RETAIN OUR EMBASSIES IN FOREIGN LANDS

Ottawa, Ont.—Legations established by Canada in foreign countries will be maintained. "We will support in every possible way their usefulness," Premier R. B. Bennett told the House of Commons, when the appropriation of \$100,000 for the Washington legation was under consideration. The vote was carried. The Prime Minister, however, had doubts as to whether these legations were worth the money from a purely diplomatic point of view.

The Government intended to maintain the foreign legations to the best of its ability, "hoping that as the days go by a clearer perception of their value in the field of commercial activities may make their maintenance more desirable and more justifiable," Mr. Bennett said. "If you consider them and weigh them in the pure realm of diplomatic usefulness, you will find it hard to justify some portions of the expenditures incurred. From the standpoint of commercial activities, however, Mr. Bennett thought the benefits outweighed the costs."

The discussion was brought up when Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King child the Prime Minister with changing his views about these legations. A Liberal leader read from Mr. Bennett's speeches when in opposition, in which it had been argued that the Dominion's representatives should be incorporated in the personnel of the British embassies so that the Empire would, on diplomatic issues, speak with a united voice.

Mr. King compared this with Hon. W. D. Herridge, the present Canadian Minister to Washington, saying the Canadian legation served a useful purpose to Canada in bringing the whole British Empire together.

Declaring the present government was faced with the concrete situation of the legations already established and would continue them, Mr. Bennett said he had supported the doctrine of Sir Robert Borden that Canada should have had its legation in the same premises as the British embassy to proclaim solidarity of the Empire. He had not changed his views in that regard. He thought, however, Canadian commercial attaches should be separate from the British embassy.

"What the ultimate effect will be of the assertion in strange countries of sovereignty when you do not possess, and of a position which we cannot in any sense occupy unless we change our relations to the motherland and to the other parts of the British Empire, is a matter which will not be settled in a single day, a single year, five years or ten," said Mr. Bennett.

Death Of Former Minister Of Justice

Rt. Hon. C. F. Doherty Filled Position During War Years

Westmont, Que.—An outstanding career in Canadian legal and political life was closed with the death at his home of Rt. Hon. C. F. Doherty, Minister of Justice for Canada during the war years and until 1921, when he retired from public life. Mr. Doherty was stricken with pneumonia on June 3, the illness taking a critical turn some three weeks ago. His condition became even more serious and death resulted at 6:45 p.m. Tuesday, July 28.

Mr. Doherty filled his 76 years of life with a variety of service to his country. He was a captain in the expeditionary force against Louis Riel, was for many years a pulse judge of the superior court of Quebec, and was a member of parliament, representing St. Ann's Montreal, from 1908 to 1911.

Amendments To Customs Act

Ottawa, Ont.—Because of legal conflict over Canada's jurisdiction beyond the three-mile limit, the House of Commons recently accepted an amendment to the Customs Act, suggested by the senate. Whether the act was enforceable beyond the three-mile limit was being determined by the Privy Council, said Premier R. B. Bennett, and the senate amendment would clarify this situation pending judgment.

Senate Passes Two Acts

Ottawa, Ont.—The senate passed the Government Bill which would remove the necessity for re-election of members of parliament when appointing cabinet members. The act amending the Red Cross act was also passed.

W. N. U. 1001

Teachers' Federation

1932 Convention Will Be Held In Regina

Moncton, N.B.—The 1932 convention of the Canadian Teachers' Federation will be held in Regina. An invitation extended by J. R. Mackey, and supported by a letter from the mayor of that city was accepted at the twelfth annual convention.

Miss Catherine M. Smith, of Windsor, Ont., was elected first vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. A. S. MacFarlane, of Fredericton, who was recently appointed superintendent of education for New Brunswick. A. Ricker of Saint John was elected second vice-president to fill the place formerly occupied by Miss Smith.

The secretary, M. J. Caldwell, of Regina, submitted his report of the year which dealt with the seriousness of the situation in regard to the prevailing depression. Western Canada, in particular, was faced with the certainty of a crop failure. Among the people there was a growing feeling that something was fundamentally wrong with an economic system which produces in abundance and yet tolerates a condition of want and extreme poverty in the midst of plenty. As educators the members must face the question, study the problem, and assist mankind in finding a solution.

Canada-South Africa Trade Treaty Foreseen

Johannesburg Officials Investigating Most Suitable Terms For Agreement

London, England.—Successful negotiation of a trade treaty between Canada and the Union of South Africa is predicted in a despatch received here from Johannesburg.

Pointing to the activity of the South African Government in the matter, the Johannesburg correspondent says that officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce as well as of the Department of Finance have been busy engaged investigating the most suitable terms for an agreement.

The conclusion of an independent treaty between the two Dominions will be one result of the postponement for one year of the Empire Economic Conference at Ottawa, the despatch claims.

Bill Becomes Law

British Unemployment Measure Passed By House Of Lords

London, England.—The unemployment measure bill sponsored by the MacDonald Government became law when the remaining stages of the measure were passed by the House of Lords. It had already been given final reading in the House of Commons.

The bill, drawn up following the interim report of the royal commission on the "dole," was designed to correct certain abuses in the distribution of unemployment insurance money which have cost a considerable amount. In the Commons, the bill was attacked by the Liberal Group headed by Sir John Simon, Labor insurgents under James Maxton, and the Independent Group of Sir Oswald Mosley, as well as by the entire Conservative Party.

Bill Passes House

Federal Government Contributes 75 Per Cent Toward Old Age Pensions

Ottawa, Ont.—Third reading was given in the House of Commons, to the government's measure providing for a Federal contribution of 75 per cent toward old age pensions of the provinces contributing the remaining 25 per cent. One amendment to the bill was suggested by the Prime Minister on the promptings of several opposition members. It was that the clause in the preamble of the act expressing the desirability of establishing old age pensions on a contributory basis be eliminated. The House approved the amendment.

Exempted From Excise Tax

Ottawa, Ont.—Goods with a value below \$25 were exempted from the one per cent. excise tax in an amendment proposed in the House of Commons, Tuesday, July 21, 1931, by Premier R. B. Bennett. The goods must be brought across the border by mail or express.

Quebec Elections

Montreal, Que.—The provincial elections for Quebec will take place on August 24, according to a special despatch from Quebec appearing in La Presse. The newspaper says that announcement of the dissolution of the present legislature will be made soon.

SOME DETAILS OF BEAUHARNOIS INVESTIGATION

Ottawa, Ont.—Highlights of the Beauharnois report include:

The House of Commons' Committee on Beauharnois recommends: That parliament procure the development of Beauharnois in a manner best suited to the interests of Canada, without prejudicing Quebec's rights.

That an agreement between the Dominion and Quebec should be arranged, if there is conflict between the two, so that the project may not be imperilled.

That navigation rights and the Dominion's jurisdiction of these be preserved.

The committee's report finds: That R. A. C. Henry, vice-president of Beauharnois, does not commend himself as a fit and proper person to continue in the management of Beauharnois.

That both Mr. Henry and H. B. Griffith, secretary-treasurer of Beauharnois, were involved in the "misuse" of the company's funds for campaign purposes;

That the fee of \$50,000 and annual retainer of \$15,000 to the legal firm of Senator Andrew Haydon "is strongly condemned";

That Senator Haydon received over \$500,000 for campaign purposes, while his firm, which received the aforementioned \$50,000 rendered no detailed bill to the company for legal expenses;

That Senator McDougall's actions in Beauharnois "were too strongly condemned";

That the evidence of J. B. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works, and K. M. Cameron, chief engineer of the department, was not "satisfactory" in view of their position as departmental officials;

That the funds "improperly taken from the company" for campaign purposes should be returned to the company;

That from the beginning R. O. Sweezy, promoter of the project, appreciated "that he had to associate with him men who could exert influence in political circles at Ottawa and Quebec";

That the campaign contributions by Mr. Sweezy were "shamelessly, wastefully, and needlessly made for the expressed purpose of obtaining favourable consideration of the company's proposals to the government";

That the work of Beauharnois is proceeding on plans which have not been approved by the governor-in-council;

That Mr. Sweezy, together with Mr. Griffith, "was the instrument by which approximately \$300,000 of the company's money was misused, as he alleges, for campaign funds";

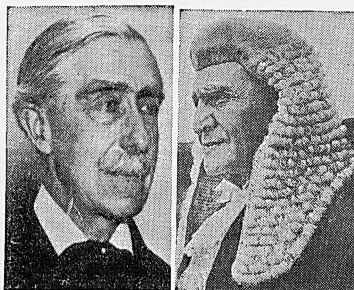
That no evidence was adduced that \$125,000 in bonds given to John Aird, Jr., of Toronto, went to any political party.

To Distribute Relief

C.N.R. Employees To Lay Off Half Day Per Week

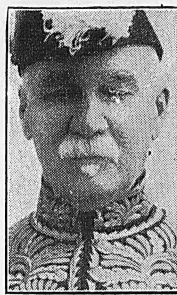
Montreal, Que.—Following an agreement reached between the management of the Canadian National Railways and representatives of the railway employees, it was announced recently that commencing August 1, officers and employees of the Canadian National Railways receiving less than \$4,000 per annum will lay off one-half day per week without pay, and payroll deduction will be made accordingly. This information is being put in an official letter to heads of departments, signed by Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president of the railway.

HELP RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIC SLEEP



Lord Bledisloe (left) Governor-General of New Zealand, and Sir Henry Isaacs, Governor-General of Australia (right), both of whom have voluntarily taken a cut in salaries to fall in line with the general reduction in salaries of the Government ministers and civil servants of the two countries.

NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR



His Honor W. L. Walsh, who was recently appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Alberta.

Want Wheat Price Bolstered

Committee On Agriculture Urges Ottawa To Prevent Drastic Drop

Ottawa, Ont.—"In view of the evidence given before the committee it is recommended that the government take whatever steps it may deem necessary to prevent a drastic decline in the price paid to producers of wheat, especially during the fall months when the bulk of the crop is being marketed."

This was one of the chief recommendations of the House of Commons' Committee on Agriculture, which drafted its report, recording its investigations into the methods of handling and marketing agricultural products.

The report also commends the activities of the officers of the Department of Agriculture in putting before farmers their suggestions for solution of various problems, and particularly urges them to disseminate information regarding the cause of and remedy for soil drifting, especially on the open prairie, and also the precautions to take in seeding down to grass or clover, or the planting of trees and hedges, as possible remedial measures.

The important question of how to get the producer the maximum return for his produce and the isolation of the spread between producer and consumer was given careful study by your committee," says the report.

Floods Destroy Chinese Crops

Vast Areas Are Under Water and Hundreds Of People Dead

Shanghai, China.—Vast areas of Central China were under water, hundreds, perhaps thousands, were dead and the prices of foodstuffs soared 30 per cent. in many cities as the result of one of the worst floods in 60 years.

Crops were severely damaged preying terrible famine during the coming fall and winter.

The Hankow correspondent of the Associated Press reported the Yangtze River at that point had risen higher than ever before in the history of modern records. He said the stream was still rising.

Telegraphic appeals poured into Nanking, the Nationalists capital, from scores of cities throughout the great Central China basin, indicating the widespread nature of the calamity. Nanking itself was partially submerged and thousands were made homeless.

Famine conditions already were reported from Wuhu, Anhwei Province, where rice boats were looted by hungry mobs.

Nearly 200 schemes for calendar reform have been presented to the League of Nations.

Royalty Visiting Canada

King and Queen Of Siam Remaining Until September

Scarborough, N.Y.—From the observation platform of a special train which was to bear them to Quebec, for a five weeks' tour of Canada, King Frederick and Queen Rambharni of Siam waved farewell to the people among whom they had lived in Westchester County for three months.

After visiting points of interest in Eastern Canada the royal party will go to Ottawa, to be guests of the government, August 10 and 11. They will sail in September from Vancouver.

ASK GOVERNMENT TO SET LIMIT FOR THE RELIEF FUND

Ottawa, Ont.—With prorogation looming up, the future, government and opposition came to grips in the House of Commons on the proposals for unemployment and farm relief. The resolution to confer upon the government powers to deal with these problems, to maintain "peace, order, and good government in all parts of Canada," and to pay from the revenues of Canada such sums as may be necessary for unemployment and farm relief, commanded the attention of the House.

It was one of the two big items remaining on the sessional program. The other is the report of the Beauharnois committee.

As expected, the claim that the government was asking for a "blank cheque" formed the storm-centre of opposition. Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, who moved the resolution, dealt with this charge before it was made.

"We believe that it is in the interest of Canada, of the Canadian taxpayer, of the provinces, and of the people concerned, that we should not endeavour to place a limitation upon the amount that may be expended, either with respect to direct relief or otherwise," Mr. Bennett declared. Once a specific amount was stated, a contest would arise between the provinces to obtain all that they believed to be their share.

The claim would be advanced that the total amount should be apportioned on a basis of population, whereas the government wished of necessity to dictate where the money would go. Also the provision of a stipulated amount would develop the idea in the minds of the shillies that a fund had been established upon which they might draw without work.

On the other side of the argument was presented by Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, opposition leader. Parliament was the board of directors sent by the people to administer their business. It was the duty of the government to determine what sums it required for unemployment relief, in the first instance, and for farm relief in the second, and submit them to parliament, said Mr. King.

What the government said was necessary it would get. But, declared Mr. King, a limit should be set. And, he reminded Mr. Bennett, the government could always summon parliament if it found that more money was required.

The situation was abnormal and serious Premier Bennett informed the House gravely. Many Canadians were now in want and, unless extraordinary measures were taken, would suffer hardship and privation during the coming winter. No need existed for apprehension as to Canada's ability to meet the situation. Canada was solvent. The government proposed to proceed with a program of public undertakings designed to furnish employment. But, leaving these aside, there still remained the problem of assisting the provinces, and through them the municipalities, in their problem.

Mr. Bennett issued a warning to persons capable of work who refused it. For such there would be no benefits, he said. "The people's money is not for those who are able but unwilling to care for themselves," he asserted. "I warn them of that now. The measures which we shall take will be denied their fullest benefit without the generous co-operation of all classes in the land."

There existed in Canada, Premier Bennett continued, a class of persons "happily few in number," who saw in the present situation an opportunity to spread pernicious political doctrine. So long as they did not attack the foundations upon which our civilization was built, they would not be molested. But if the government was given reason to believe that their intention was to attack law and order, such action would be taken "as will free this country from those who have proved themselves unworthy of our Canadian citizenship."

KING DEFENDS RECORD OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

Ottawa, Ont.—Protesting that "Insuendo and insinuation" against the former government was sandwiched into the report of the select committee on Beauharnois, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition, defended the record of his administration. Mr. King headed the government whip, on Friday, March 8, 1929, passed the order-in-council approving the plans of the Beauharnois Corporation.

The Beauharnois project had been approved by his government on its merits, Mr. King declared. Not a single statement made during the investigation showed that political influence had been used on members of the government who granted the application for this great development. There should have been a direct statement in the report that, if political influence was exerted it had not been felt by the government.

The report should have brought out not a cent had been paid to influence any member of the government in granting the application.

At some length, the opposition leader reviewed the history of the application. The Province of Quebec, he asserted, had granted the Beauharnois Company the right to develop power. The Province of Ontario, through Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, had expressed approval of the project. In support of this statement Mr. King quoted from a letter written by Mr. Ferguson to Premier L. A. Taschereau, of Quebec, to the effect that Beauharnois would probably be of material value to the Province of Ontario when it required further electrical energy.

Indirectly Mr. King referred to the fact that certain of his friends were implicated in the report. "All of us have our friendships," he said. "Are we to say that a man is responsible for all the acts of his friends?" The relation of a father and son was perhaps the closest that existed, but no one would hold a father responsible for all the acts of his son. "A son may break his father's heart but he will not break his character," said the opposition leader, with feeling. Any insinuation that attempted to associate him with this misconduct because of his friendships was "not worthy of any one who regards himself as a man in the true sense of the word."

He had never heard of the Sterling Industrial Corporation until its existence was revealed by the committee, Mr. King insisted. He did not know that any one with whom he was associated was interested in it. He came to know of it as a very great and a very sad surprise.

Concurrence in the report was moved by Mr. Gordon. The Beauharnois development, he said, was bigger than party difference or than differences between provinces and Dominion. It was of great importance to the whole of Canada.

Mr. Gordon reviewed the report briefly. With respect to campaign fund contributions, said Mr. Gordon, the committee had existed irrespective of party. Perhaps these might be defended under certain circumstances. "But," said Mr. Gordon sternly, "those who contribute to a party's coffers, inspired by the hope that thereby they may alienate resources of the Dominion, cannot be too strongly condemned."

The project, or a similar project, was one which would be of great advantage to Canada, asserted Mr. Gordon. The view of the committee was that the work was a very important one.

May Cut Crown Land's Hays

Winnipeg, Man.—Municipalities in the drought afflicted areas of Southwestern Manitoba will be authorized by the provincial government to cut hay in the Crown Lands of Northern Manitoba for their livestock. Transportation of farmers and their cutting equipment to the north will be paid by the government and freight rates on the hay shipped will also be paid for, it was officially announced.

Students Study Mines

Toronto, Ont.—The mines of Northern Ontario, curious rock formations in the west and in the Canadian Rockies, and other sections of the structural framework of the Dominion will be studied by the international summer school of geology, made up of 22 Princeton University students, who with their instructors and guests, arrived in Toronto by private car.

In Germany every radio owner is taxed 50 cents per annum.

Canadian Sales In United Kingdom

Empire Marketing Board Reports Progress In Empire Buying

A steady increase in the sales of Australian and other Empire produce in the United Kingdom is recorded in the annual report of the Empire Marketing Board just published.

"The growing habit of buying from within the Empire has attained an impetus in the United Kingdom," states the report, "which even the world wide economic depression has been powerless to retard."

"Twenty-two commodities, drawn from four Dominions and several Colonies, were noted in the annual report of the Empire Marketing Board for 1928-1929, as having been imported into the United Kingdom in the previous two seasons in greater quantities than ever before in their histories. Again, the Board's Annual Report for 1929-1930 showed that twenty-five new records had been set up, in the year then under review, by Empire foodstuffs; half of these did even better in the year now being considered, while a further substantial list of Empire foodstuffs established records. Apples from Canada and from New Zealand showed this country in record quantities in 1930, as did bananas from the British West Indies, butter and cheese from New Zealand, coffee from British East Africa, currants from Australia, eggs from Australia and South Africa, grapefruit from South Africa and Palestine, lamb from New Zealand, oranges, peaches, plums, sugar, and wine from South Africa, pears from no less than four Dominions, and tobacco from India.

A number of other foodstuffs are also mentioned in the report for which, while the 1929 record was not reached in 1930, the last year's imports surpassed all previous years, except 1928. These include Australian raisins and sultanas, New Zealand frozen pork, Ceylon tea, Australian sugar, and British Malayan canned pineapples.

The people of the United Kingdom are proving themselves steadily more willing to buy from within the Empire. Many factors have combined to bring about this encouraging result. First, more scientific attention is being paid today than ever before by Empire producers to the need for supporting the natural high quality of their goods by grading and orderly marketing in all its branches. Secondly, distributive traders of all kinds in the United Kingdom have shown themselves wholeheartedly resolved to further the progress of Empire buying along sound economic lines. Thirdly, the contact between producers overseas and wholesale and retail traders in the United Kingdom grows steadily closer. Fourthly, consumers in the United Kingdom men and women, are becoming more aware of the excellent and wide range of Empire products and of the importance of Empire buying.

Eight methods of publicity have again been used.

First, advertisements have been inserted in the national press and in trade and local papers.

Secondly, posters have been displayed on the 1,750 frames distributed over 450 towns. The sets of posters have been changed seventeen times in the year. Hoardings were used at Birmingham. Reproductions of suitable posters with leaflets were issued to 22,000 schools in the United Kingdom which had applied for them.

Thirdly, display material for shops has again been sent out and leaflets, both for housewives and for schools, have been issued in great quantities.

Fourthly, lectures have been given. Fifthly, wireless talks to housewives have been arranged, by courtesy of the British Broadcasting Corporation, following which 20,000 individual applications were received for leaflets. The chairman of the Board and of the Research Grants Committee.



"I met a man who is so similar to you that it would be impossible to tell you apart from one another." "Heaven! I hope you didn't pay him the five shillings that I lent you a month ago."—Lustige Kölner Zeitung, Cologne.

W. N. U. 1901

tea, both gave talks in connection with the Board's work.

Sixthly, the Board has taken part, extensively, in exhibitions and shopping weeks.

Seventhly, meetings of business men, traders and producers have been addressed.

Eighthly, the distribution of films through theatrical and other channels has been developed.

One Person Who Needs Holiday

Woman Who Devotes Herself To Home Requires Yearly Vacation

A contributor recently warned husbands to see that their wives took vacations—and, if possible alone. Some husbands do that. Others crisscross with rage at the first suggestions that their wives need occasional change and rest, a respite from the humdrumness of housekeeping, a chance to get away by themselves and rekindle the unraveled threads of their nervous systems.

Women in business are understood to need vacations. They get them. The woman who devotes herself to making a home for a husband is too often shown less consideration. As our contributor wrote:

"Yet no human being works as hard as she does. No other labor is as monotonous as hers. She literally goes round and round in a treadmill in which she is forever cooking meals that are eaten and then cooking other meals that are eaten, and so on ad infinitum.

The husband leaves the house in the morning and mingles with the world with its ever varying content. The wife finds her horizon, day and night, within the same four walls. When domesticity palls on the husband he can go off fishing with the boys. When it palls on the wife she is called neurotic and told to get over it.

Women's place is in the home. Why shouldn't she stay there three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. She hasn't any nerves to be unstrung. Only business men are supposed to become tired, women are engaged in the important business of home-making are made of cast iron. The fact that not more of them go insane proves it.—Detroit Free Press.

The Old Sporting Spirit

Soldier Was Game and Won Out Against Heavy Odds

After a certain fight, the surgeon told the chaplain that one poor fellow was quite beyond hope. The chaplain leaned over the dying soldier. "Well, my dear fellow," he began in a voice of deep emotion, "you are very badly wounded and if you have anything to say, or any word that you want sent to your family, tell me now."

The poor fellow understood. "My inside coat pocket, he breathed faintly.

The chaplain felt a pocketbook there and took it out. "Is that what you want?"

"Yes," was the faint reply. "Open it."

"Here is a ten-shilling note. Is that what you want?"

"Yes."

"What shall I do with it?"

"Then the soldier said in a whisper, 'But you ten bob I don't die.' And he did not.

A Job In Prospect

Some Day Churchill Will Require a Traffic Policeman

Canada's most northerly seaport at latitude 59 has the beginning of a traffic problem. The first motor truck to ramble along the shores of Hudson Bay arrived at Churchill, Manitoba, recently.

Eskimos and Indians ran for cover when the truck came ploughing along the trails, but a few of the brave were coaxed to take a ride with the result that afterward they strutted about with a very superior and knowing air. In 1932 when Churchill is officially opened there will no doubt be numerous trucks and automobiles in this northern port, and who knows how short a time it will be until, perhaps, a traffic policeman may be presiding at its chief crossing.

One For Every Member

She (showing album)—This is an old photograph of the family doctor. He—Who's your family doctor, now?

She—Hard to say. You see, mother goes to an eye specialist, father to a stomach specialist, sister goes to a throat specialist, my brother is in the care of a lung specialist, and I'm taking treatment from an osteopath.

Large Opal Discovered

Discovery of what is believed to be the largest opal in existence at Lightning Ridge, Canberra, Australia, has been revealed. It was said to weigh 711 carats and to be a mass of brilliant colours.

Has First Hand Knowledge

German Scientist Tells How To Combat Hot Weather

A German scientist, Dr. Immanuel A. Blom, passing through Canada on his way to Samoa, ridicules the way in which Canadians seek to combat the hot weather. Dr. Blom knows something about hot weather, having spent some years in German East Africa, combating the tsetse fly, the scourge of tropical Africa.

"Teed tea, cold baths, electric fans and silk underwear are all absurdities in hot weather," he says. He advises hot tea, hot baths and underwear of some thicker porous material.

He says that an teed drink, acting as a cold draft to the stomach makes the heart and the rest of the body work harder to overcome the cold effect. "You get hot all over just to have a cool inside for a moment," he says.

According to Dr. Blom, scientific practitioners in the tropics would not dream of giving cool drinks to a patient with fever, whose temperature it is desired to reduce. Instead, hot tea and a blanket are prescribed to induce a gentle, persistent perspiration and so lower the temperature of the whole body. "This Canadian dread of perspiration, it is a bogey man," said Dr. Blom. "To be cool in hot weather one should try to perspire. It is Nature's own relief."

"And then this mania for cold baths, and swimming. It is well known that the shock of a cold plunges acts as a tonic to the system, sets up a reaction and makes the body produce more heat. To be warm in winter, take cold baths. But in summer it should be hot baths.—Regina Daily Star.

Denmark Making Bid For Canadian Market

Have Shipped Finest Cuts Of Ham In Attractive Packages

There is food for thought for the Canadian farmer in the recent arrival in the Canadian market of tinned hams from Denmark.

When it comes to marketing its production, or over-production if you prefer, the little kingdom of Denmark sets a pace which is hard to beat. Not only do they market their product in all the usual forms, maintaining the dominant position in the British market, but they are now processing the finest cuts, packaging them attractively, and making a strong bid for the larger consuming centres in our own Canadian market. Canadian farmers should find an incentive to opportunity in the situation. A study of the fundamental principles underlying Danish methods might hold much of useful interest.

Fruit Syrups

Syrup Is An Important Factor In The Home Canning Of Fruits

In the home canning of fruits the syrup used is an important factor in success. The kind of syrup to use varies with different fruits. In putting up raspberries, peaches and pears use 1 cup of sugar to 2 cups of water; for rhubarb and cherries, 1 cup of sugar to 1 cup of water; and for strawberries and plums use 2 cups of sugar to 1 cup of water. All syrups should be boiled five minutes before being added to jars. Fill jars with fruit, packing as firmly as possible without crushing, then, cover with syrup.

Population Of Paris

Results of a recent census of Paris show that the French capital proper contains 2,871,000 inhabitants and that Greater Paris, which contains this area and the suburbs, has a population of 4,877,000. The city has increased only about 32,000 in the last five years.

He—"Do you have any trouble with 'shail' and 'will'?"

Him—"No; the wife says 'You shail,' and I say 'I will!'"

Canadian School Histories

Need For Standard History In All Schools Throughout Dominion

Delegates to the convention in Calgary of the Canadian National Federation of Home and School Associations have stressed very broadly the need for a standard Canadian history in all schools throughout the Dominion. That need is a very real one and will grow more obvious as the years go on. The history of this country, as we know it, is not sufficiently ancient to permit of any serious controversy on fundamental historical facts. That is to say, the important facts of Canadian history have been described with presumably reasonable accuracy.

But as time goes on, in each community there will arise a mass of legend about each historical incident that centres in that community so that the entire picture of Canadian history will be thrown into absolute fidelity. The ideal Canadian history for standard use in Canadian schools should not only be written with absolute fidelity, but with a charm of colour and romance.

There is hardly one Canadian history in use in our schools that is not remarkable for its dullness. There is no reason for it. The events that contributed to the founding of this country are romantic in the extreme. The time for this ideal standard history to be written is now, while the country is still young enough to furnish incontrovertible documentary evidence. It is a challenge to the best historians of the Dominion, and the government could do worse than to sponsor a lucrative competition for the production of a new Canadian history that must be both accurate and attractive.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Soviets Announce New Basis For Farmers

Payment Made Only For Quality Of Work Performed

As a further detail in the system of reimbursing collecting farm labor according to individual merit, the people's commissariat for agriculture decreed that payment now shall be made only on the basis of quantity and quality of work performed.

The decree was another concrete result of the Soviet industrial policy and a departure from the doctrine "from each according to his capacity; to each according to his needs."

The system also was changed to compel farms to fulfill contracts to supply the government first. This was expected to stimulate the farmers to make the most of the harvest to obtain a larger share for themselves.

Good To Newsweek

Business Man—"Well, if I can't John Corcoran, the man I met up at Maine one rainy night six years ago at the Moose River Junction railway station."

Salesman (retreating to the door)—"Good-day, sir."

Business Man—"Aren't you going to try and sell me something?"

Salesman—"No. I sell memory courses."

Malden Lane, in New York City, got its name because it once followed the course of a small stream where Dutch girls of pioneer days washed clothes.

A statistician is a man who loves figures so well that when he has nothing else to do he looks for objects to put end to end just to see how far they will reach.

Soviet Russia Taking Canadian Engineers

Holds Out Attractive Offers To Scientists and Industrial Experts

With Soviet Russia enticing many of Canada's industrial experts and men of science she is obtaining ammunition with which to further her industrial war against Canadian products.

Recently, a chief engineer with 20 years' association with one of Canada's basic industries (a mineral industry producing 80 per cent of the world's output) left for Russia. There his 20 years' experience will be employed to help establish Russia on a competitive basis with Canada.

Russia's buying of Canadian and American brains to further her industrial program presents a problem which has yet to be solved. Seizing upon a time when many industrial plants in Canada are curtailing operations, Russia has been successful by attractive offers of remuneration, in luring its staff of technical advisers. Unfortunately there is no embargo on the emigration of these experts and any embargo on Russia's product into Canada avails but little in world markets.

To forestall the emigration of graduates from Canada's universities abroad and to assist in their homecoming the Technical Service Council has been formed and is doing great work in finding positions in Canada for Canadians. It is realized that a real loss is to be incurred if the cream of our rising generation seek employment abroad. While the council helps its efforts to retaining this man hood competition Russia is bidding for them makes the problem more involved. The solution lies in developing home opportunities.—Financial Post.

Flight Of Birds

Flocks Of Geese Known To Have Attained Altitude Of Five Miles

Some birds fly high.

A flock of geese flying at an altitude of approximately five miles is reported by T. H. Harrison, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, England, in "Nature," the British Journal of Science. This flock was included accidentally in a photograph of the sun, which made it possible for its altitude to be estimated.

Mr. Everest explorer, Mr. Harrison says, have reported birds—lammers, curlews and choughs—higher than 20,000 feet. Birds have been noted from aeroplanes at an approximate altitude of 15,000 feet.

But the records of migrations at extreme heights are so few, Mr. Harrison says, that it must be concluded that the great bulk of bird travel takes place below 3,000 feet.—Regina Leader-Post.

Weed Control

Use Of Commercial Fertilizers Found To Be Of Assistance

An interesting feature in connection with the use of commercial fertilizers when drilled in with grain crops is the fact that weeds are killed off by the heavy growth of the grain plants. Extensive tests in the growing of grains with fertilizer drilled in with the seed carried out by the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., show that not only increased yields result from the use of phosphatic fertilizers, but damage from wireworms is lessened and the rapid plant growth which results literally smothers out weeds.

It is the book with the attractive binding that is most in demand in these days, says a publisher. Naturally, it is bound to sell.

Funny how prejudice will urge you to elect a man to manage public affairs whom you wouldn't hire to manage a small store.

Some Astounding Figures

Show Why London, England, Is Called World's Greatest City

The census figures for Great Britain are now being compiled, and an announcement with regard to London, England, shows that it has a population of over 8,000,000. That relates to "Greater London," being the area within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police, and this "Greater London" is more than a million larger than "Greater New York." The New York area is growing at a faster rate than London, but it will take a long time to make up that million.

The term London has several meanings. There is the City of London, the real old London which was in existence in Roman times, and now comprises an area of only 675 acres situated at the junction of the Strand and Fleet Street on the west, and Aldgate and Whitechapel Road on the east. By day this vast commercial and financial district has a population of about a million and a half, mostly office workers, and at night that City is left to the care of some 20,000 janitors.

There is the London postal area, which comprises 28 metropolitan boroughs, each of which is really a large city in itself, each self-governing, and with a population of around 5,000,000 spread over an area of 74,816 acres.

Then there is the "Greater London" referred to, stretching out to beautiful suburbs, and covering 43,424 acres. For a vast number of London's workers are able to travel well into the outskirts to live, owing to the magnificent system of tube railways, or subways, which are the fastest and cleanest in the world, trains running automatically during the rush hours at intervals of only forty-five seconds between them.

London's transportation systems provide astounding figures. There are 650 railway stations, 360 miles of street cars, thousands of double-deck buses and thousands of taxicabs. Each year the local railways carry about 700,000,000 passengers, the street cars about 1,000,000,000, and the buses another 700,000,000.

London necessarily has a stupendous water supply, some of it being piped from as far away as Wales. It has thousands of acres of beautiful parks, and, despite the smoke which is the cause of the world's worst fog in winter, it is one of the cleanest and healthiest cities in Britain. There is far more smoke in Manchester, Sheffield or Glasgow than there ever is in London.

There are 3,000 acres of water space in the Thames, and the total trade of the port is about five billion dollars a year.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Prove Cynics Wrong

London's Official Statistics Show Marriage Not Always Misery

Cynics tell us that marriage is but another name for purgatory. It is a view which is popular today. Anyone who shares it, however, should read London's official statistics for 1929 which have just been issued.

These reveal that of 37,000 London brides in that year, 2,500 were widows. And about half this undaunted hand married widowers. Evidently, then, unless memories are very short, marriage is not always such misery as the pessimists would have us believe. So carry on, Cupid!

Planet For Ninety Years

Francesco Berger has created at least one record. He has been engaged in his profession of pianist for close on 90 years. He made his first public appearance when he was eight, and is teaching three days a week at the Guildhall School of Music, London, England, at 97. He and Mendelssohn studied under the same master.

Teacher—"Horace, why should we always pay our bills promptly?"

Bright Boy—"So we can charge some more next month."



"How is your brother after his operation?"

"Complications have set in."

"Serious?"

"Very. He has become engaged to his nurse."—Kasper, Stockholm.

CANADIANS HONORED BY ORDER OF ST. JOHN



His Majesty has approved the conferring of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem on several Canadians, and above are four who have been thus honored: Hon. J. H. King, who has been made Commander of the Order of St. John; L. M. Wood, (top centre), and Fred Cook (bottom centre), who have also been made Commanders, and Hon. Murray MacLaren, who has been made a Knight of Grace of the Order.

\$129

TO
GREAT BRITAIN
and backSPECIAL REDUCED third class
fare from Montreal to West, Glas-
gow, Liverpool, Plymouth or
London and back. Good going from
Aug. 1st to Oct. 15thReturn portion valid for 2 years.
Round trip to Continental
points reduced proportionately.
Two sailings a week.For full information apply
CUNARD LINE
725 Main Street
(Phone 36-541)
WinnipegSail
CUNARD
ANCHOR - DONALDSONTHE DUSTY
HIGHWAY— BY —
CHRISTINE WHITING
PARMENTER

Copyright 1929

CHAPTER XXV.

The tropic night descends with amazing swiftness. Nick glanced at his watch and knew that in a half hour he could light his fire. Yet in less time, the approaching boat might change her course. In fact, as his eager eyes searched the horizon, it seemed to him that she had already turned away. Despair swept over him even as he brought more branches, and still more. If his fire were big enough it would attract attention any way. Someone on board would see it, and a slight so unaccounted would bring help.

The brush pile was now higher than his head, but he worked frenziedly, bringing anything he could lay hands on and piling it nearby, ready to throw onto the blaze. He longed for assistance, but could not make up his mind to go for help. Time was too precious, for when night fell he could no longer gather fuel. He stopped only long enough to snatch glances at the distant smoke, and knew for a certainty that the boat was headed north. The knowledge maddened him, but darkness would come soon, and surely no ship would pass that signal of distress. When at last, knowing that night was not far off, he stooped to start the blaze, his hands were shaking.

Back at the camp Nick's companions began to look anxiously for his return. Early supper were a necessity since they must be over before dark, but the meal passed and he did not come.

"Does anyone know what direction he took?" asked Myer uneasily.
"He was going to make one of his brush piles out on that point to the south," said Angela. "He begged me to go with him, but it was too hot for such a tramp."

The captain rose, hallooed, listened intently, and returned to the camp fire, over which they had been toasting bacon.

"The boy ought to know enough to get back on time. It's no easy job finding your way in the dark, though if he keeps close to the shore he ought to get lost. But he must be hungry. Maybe he's broken a leg or something. He shouldn't have gone alone. Give me some hardtack and I'll take a look for him. I'll carry a flashlight."

"I'll go with you," said Myer, springing up. "I dare say we'll meet him on the way back, but if anything's happened two of us will be more help than one. See here! That's a fire! He wouldn't be lighting a fire unless he wanted assistance. Perhaps some of the men better come along."

"Look!" cried Angela, who had risen.

There was no doubt that Nick's fire was burning. In another moment it leaped to the sky. Filled with a vague excitement, unmindful of the approaching dark, they all started in that direction. Myer paused only to call over his shoulder: "Better not come, Amy. It's a good distance off that point of land."

"But I can't stay alone with Marjorie," she answered, though he had

already turned away and was striding along beside the captain.

A sense of agitation grew upon them as they hurriedly.

"Either he's hurt," said the captain, "or he's seen a ship. It's possible, you know, that someone's looking for us. We talked with Key West only twenty-four hours before the storm, and these islands would be our refuge. That's been my reason for delaying the start in the small boat. I wanted to give your friends a chance to find us. It will be a wonderful escape if we're picked up as soon as this. I've been worrying about water—spent all this afternoon trying to locate the best place to dig."

Myer did not speak. Owing to the reduced ration of camp life he had lost some of his flesh, but was still too heavy to walk rapidly with any comfort. Their way led through a grove of palms that hid the sea, and he was possessed of an overwhelming desire to see the water. When they at last reached a clearing, they stood spellbound. Nick's bonfire threw a weird light over the scene. The palms stood out in jet black as relief against the glow; while in the distance, unmistakable across the waste of waters, still far away, but steadily creeping nearer, gleamed the lights of a ship!

The captain's lips moved silently. Myer was breathing hard. Then pandemonium broke loose. The rest of the party was upon them, cheering, gesticulating, chattering; answering Nick's waves of triumph with shouts before, of one accord, they started in the direction of the fire.

Once there, however, their visible excitement dropped away. An awed silence fell upon them—a sense of thanksgiving too deep for words.

The night was balmy. Soft winds stirred the tree-tops as one by one the stars appeared to light the sky. There was no longer any need to feed the blaze. Throwing on a last armful Nick sank down wearily, conscious for the first time of hunger, and the fatigue that his work had brought. Nick spoke; he spoke with joyous nearer, slipped her hand in his. Nick gripped it hard. He did not even know whose hand it was. In the tension of that last hour he had forgotten everything, save that he must send out that signal across the miles.

Had Angela not spoken he might have clapped his head back with joy. Her words, chosen with discriminating care, came to him harshly; a blow that brought back the memory of what he had learned that afternoon. She said, and because of the crackling fire no one heard save Nick: "What a dear thing to say! You're glad that our exile is over? Have you no shadow of regret for the days we might have had on this beautiful island?"

Nick looked at her. The fingers that clasped her hand relaxed. She was conscious of a stiffening on his part, and wondered, in a sort of panic, if after all her experience with men, she had used the wrong tactics now. Nick had arisen without answering, and Angela arose, too. She would have stood beside him had he not crossed to the other side of the fire and joined the captain. The ship was very near, and Myer turned to throw more faggots to the blaze.

"They won't come in much closer," said the captain quietly. "They'll lower a boat. A lifeboat can land here safe enough. They'll have to lie by till the morning and take us off. Lucky, my boy, you caught this way today. We're off the line of travel that it might have been months before anything came so near again. I've an idea it's someone hunting us. Hello! They're signalling!"

When some twenty minutes later the lifeboat made her sudden landing, James Halliday was the first to step ashore. It was the captain who gave him a welcoming hand, followed by George Myer, who stood close by in an effort to lend aid.

"Halliday! You!" he exclaimed, as a sudden flare of freight brightened the scene. Halliday drew a quick breath of relief.

"All safe?" he asked.

"Every man of us," Myer was gripping his hand in a clasp that hurt as

he added joyously: "Here's your own special property right behind you, man!"

Angela moved forward uncertainly. Her face was almost colorless, but she looked very beautiful as the first light fell across her hair. Halliday took her hand, holding it close and tenderly; but his gaze swept round the waiting group until it fell on Nick. He said then, as if it were a message for which all else must wait: "Hastings, I've brought you a letter from your wife."

CHAPTER XVI.

It was early the next morning that Gay, coming down to breakfast, saw a boy on a bicycle turn in at the gate. Although he wore no uniform, she knew him as Bengie Simons, since in vacation time acted as a "handy boy" around the station. Carrying telegrams was one of his chief sources of income; and as he propped his wheel against the fence, removed his cap and took therefrom a yellow envelope, Gay's heart seemed to stand still.

Ever since Halliday's departure she had been schooling herself for just this minute. Indeed, beneath a silver card-tray on the hall stand, lay the ten cent piece that was Benny's reward for delivering the telegram. For Gay knew that she would not dare open it in the boy's presence, and that each second she waited would seem an eternity. There must be no hunt for the necessary bit of silver. It would be hard enough even to sign the book. She would sit down before she read the message, because, since the day she faltered, a fear had been upon her that at a shock of any kind, the same thing might occur again, and she must not fail.

Now, because she met Benny at the door, he did not ring the bell; and Uncle Sim, who was in the garden for his morning stroll, had not seen the boy arrive. Gay forced a tremulous smile; signed her name; handed Benny his reward; smiled again at his thanks, and clutching the telegram in hands that were already shaking, went into the living-room and sank down weakly on the divan.

For a moment she closed her eyes. She had not glanced at the address on the envelope because she dared not. All that month she had told herself: "I shall know when I see the envelope. If it's addressed to me the news will be good. If it comes to Uncle Sim it will be because there is something that must be told me gently." Now, opening her eyes slowly, she lifted the message from her knees, and a terrible cry escaped her lips.

It was addressed to Simons.
For a second time Gay lost consciousness.

(To Be Continued.)

"Excursion" Means One Day Trip

According To Ruling Of Traffic Commissioners, Yorkshire, England

An "excursion" is a day trip—not a trip extending into two days or more—according to a recent ruling of the Yorkshire Traffic Commissioners, the first ruling of the kind in this country. An "excursion" is neither defined nor even mentioned in the Road Traffic Act, hence the traffic commissioners' decision is of more than ordinary interest. The commissioners' decision as to the meaning of an excursion is as follows: "A journey to and from a specified destination, to be completed in one day at an inclusive fare." In other words, a day trip.

A Costly Village

England's most costly "village" is a community of 24 houses within the walls of Windsor Castle, many of them having been built in the fourteenth century for the use of the dean and canons of St. George's Chapel.

The following is a reply sent to a business house in response to a request for money.

Dear Sir: In answer to your letter "You know money talks, and as I have no money, I can't say anything."

The African dick-dick is a very small antelope.

CORN
LIFT OFFPain
Stops!

An amazing remedy—acts in a few seconds and causes no pain. The corn shrivels up and loosens. Another application or two and the corn drops out. Wonderful—yes it is—but that is just how Putnam's Corn Extractor works. You can buy Putnam's Corn Extractor from any drugstore for 35c.

PUTNAM'S

Concentration Of Population

Larger Cities In Canada At The Expense Of Rural Communities

Montreal now houses over a million people. And it is locally claimed that a city of 3,000,000 looms in the not distant future. Truly this is true, but it is something to rejoice over? A few large cities in Canada have grown much faster than their natural increase or the rest of the country. Canada is not unique in this respect; in the United States and even in Australia, a country much younger than Canada, the drift to the larger centres of population is equally pronounced. In Great Britain it long ago reached a point at which the bulk of the population lived on imported foodstuffs. In Ontario and Quebec the rural population is not only declining relatively but absolutely. Many towns and villages are smaller than they were half a century ago because of the decline of local industries and the concentration of manufacturing in the cities. These tendencies are inevitable under the present system, with its increasing use of machinery, the growth of mass production and rising tariffs, but it is by no means certain that from the human point of view it is wholly desirable. What will it profit the people of Quebec if Montreal becomes a city of 2,000,000 and there are fewer people on the soil?—London Free Press.

Science Progressing In
Fight Against Disease

Professor's Discovery Believed Great Since Those Of Pasteur

Dr. Arthur K. Kendall, professor of bacteriology at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., in a lecture announced the discovery of what his colleagues termed the most important victory in the isolation of bacteria since the discoveries of Pasteur.

Addressing a gathering of scientists, physicians and educators, Dr. Kendall said his finding opened the way to determine the exact source of certain diseases heretofore shrouded in mystery.

These diseases, colleagues at Northwestern said, included influenza, infantile paralysis, rheumatism and sleeping sickness.

While Dr. Kendall's experiments so far have been limited, he summarized a majority, if not all, of known bacteria become subjected to his new method of isolation.

In commenting on the bacteriologist's discovery, Dr. Edward C. Rosenow, head of the department at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., said: "New fundamental facts have here been furnished about the unsolved problems of medical science."

Dr. Kendall, 54 years old, has been on the Northwestern staff since 1910.

Room For Empire Trade

Figures Show Buying Within Empire Could Be Increased

In discussing the question of intra-empire trade the other day at Slough, Lord Beaverbrook pointed out that the Empire buys annually \$11,000,000 worth of goods, and that of total only \$4,500,000 worth is bought from our own people. These figures bring home to us the fact that there is a great deal of room for more business between the different parts of the Empire. The more business that we can divert from foreign countries to our own people in various parts of the world, the more prosperous and contented will all the peoples under the Union Jack become.

Works In Reverse

Captain Reports Whirlpool In Atlantic Which Spins Outward

A reversal whirlpool in the ocean, 150 miles eastward of Cape Cod, so strong that it repels a ship, was described by Captain William E. Parker, of the Hydrographic, one of four United States coast and geodetic survey vessels engaged in the first complete charting of Georges Banks.

The whirlpool was reported as spinning outward, instead of towards its centre. He said he had made attempts to force the Hydrographer through it, but the force of the water immediately threw the vessel off its course.

Teacher—What happened in 1483?
Pupil—Luther was born.

Teacher—Quite right. And what happened in 1487?

Pupil (after a long pause)—Luther was four years old.

A campaign is being launched to make Canada more beautiful and we must remember that the most beautiful parts of Canada right now are the areas that man has left alone.

The worker bee has 6,400 eyes and the drone 13,800. The latter needs more eyes to dodge work.

MACDONALD'S
Fine Cut

Canada's Finest Cigarette Tobacco
with ZIG-ZAG papers attached

Speeds Up Photography

Japanese Camera Takes Sixty Thousand Pictures a Second

When Baron Shiba, a Japanese engineer, announced not long ago a camera that could take 40,500 pictures in a second, many believed that the limit in high-speed photography had been reached. Now, however, the Japanese have beaten their own record, for the Institute of Aeronautical Research at Tokyo, Japan, has installed an amazing instrument named the "pancake camera" that can take as many as 60,000 photographs in a single second's time. In the new camera, the film is mounted on the inner rim of a huge disc—hence the name "pancake"—and spins past a many-sided mirror. As each face of the mirror flashes into line a picture is imprinted on the film. The camera will be used to film the movements of air at high speed, models of airplane wings and the movements of sound waves which travel at twelve miles per minute, and even the flight of bullets will be easy for it to record. In this age of speed records, when each is broken almost before it is registered, it is a comfort sometimes to reflect that the tides of the sea still move at the old rate and the earth itself seems content to travel at more or less the same speed as it did in the days of Noah.

THE RHYMING
OPTIMIST

By Aline Michaels

BREAD

All men are never
Parched by one thirst.
Nor by one hunger
Are all men cured.

Bright gold allures one,
Beckoning still
When Age has touched him
With fingers chill.

And some go seeking
The fierce, swift fire,
The flame-bright presence
Of sweet desire.

One must have power
To sway far lives;
On faith's dead promise
Another thrives.

Not by one substance
Are all men fed—
To some who hunger
Beauty is bread.

Finds Old Bible

Texas Woman Claims It Is Over Three Centuries Old

An edition of the Bible 333 years old, and believed never to have been recorded, has been found at Wheeler, Texas, by Mrs. E. A. Holt, she asserts.

The volume measures 9 inches by 6 inches and is 3 1/2 inches thick. It is bound in heavy brown leather frayed with age.

Mrs. Holt said her father purchased the volume in 1830 for \$50. Notations in the book date back as far as 1738.

New Bridge Across Thames

Proposed To Erect Bridge At Charing Cross At Cost Of \$2,500,000

The London County Council, London, England, has resolved to build a new road bridge over the River Thames at Charing Cross, at a cost of \$2,500,000, on condition the government contributes 75 per cent of the cost.

The scheme includes transference of the present Charing Cross Station, one of the key positions for passenger traffic to and from the continent, to the other side of the river. The western end of the Strand incidentally will be altered beyond recognition from its present self.

A new United States vessel designed for use in the region of the Panama is especially equipped to rescue airplanes in trouble at sea.

Little Helps For This Week

"See that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently."—1 Peter 1, 22.

Go cleanse thy heart, and fill Thy soul with love and goodness. This is thy task on earth; This is thy eager manhood's proudest goal.

To cast all meanness and world-worship forth, And thus exalt thy soul.

—Robert Nicoll.

We are here to educate our own hearts by deeds of love, and to be the instruments of blessing to our brother men. There are two ways in which this is to be done,—by guarding them from danger, and by soothing them in their rough path by kindly sympathies; the two things which the Apostles were asked to do for Christ. And it is an encouraging thought, that he who cannot do the one has at least the other in his power. If he cannot protect, he can sympathize. Let the weakest, the humblest, remember that in his daily course he can shed around him almost a heaven. Kindly words, sympathizing attentions, watchfulness against wounding men's sensitiveness,—these cost very little, but they are priceless in their value.—Frederick W. Robertson.

Twenty-Nine Year Journey

Crab Specially Marked Arrives At Port Said From Red Sea

A crab has crawled through the Suez Canal from the Red Sea—roughly 101 miles—in 29 years, an average speed of about 22 inches an hour. This fact is revealed by Professor Gruvill, of the Paris Zoo, France, who, in collaboration with scientists from Cambridge University, has been studying the movements of sea-fish and crustaceans between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. The crab in question, whose scientific name is Neptunus Petagines, is one of a number of his family specially marked 29 years ago in the Red Sea, and he has now arrived, with his identity disc still on him, at Port Said.

Miller's Worm Powders are a prompt relief from the attacks of worms in children. They are powerful in their action and, while leaving nothing to be desired as a worm expellant, have an invigorating effect upon the youthful system, remedying fever, biliousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other ailments that follow disorders caused by worms in the stomach and bowels.

Mink Breeders' Association

Prince Edward Island Organization First Of Its Kind In Canada

At the second annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Mink Breeders' Association, the secretary's report pointed out that the organization was the first of its kind to be formed in Canada and has been able to meet all liabilities and show a credit balance. Numerous enquiries from Europe have been received in regard to Island mink, he said, adding that the breeding of mink is only in its infancy but that much may be expected from persistent attention.

A Curious Craft

Many a strange "bird" took part in the recent Royal Air Force Pageant at Hendon, England, a magnificent aerial demonstration that revealed Great Britain's strength in the air in a striking manner. This curious craft is a tall, slender Pterodactyl Mark IV, machine and its appearance is sufficient excuse for its prehistoric name.

LUMBAGO?

A pain in the lower part of your back can torture you. But not for long, if you know about Aspirin! These harmless, pleasant tablets take away the misery of lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, headaches, toothaches, and systemic pain of women. Relief comes promptly; is complete. Genuine Aspirin cannot depress the heart. Look for the Bayer cross, thus:



Made in Canada

for RHEUMATISM

Four Minard's into a warm dish. Rub liniment gently into skin until it is absorbed in all directions. — and relief you'll get soon!

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

W. N. U. 1901

The Chinook Advance

Published by Mrs. M. C. Nicholson every Thursday afternoon from The Advance Building, Main Street, Chinook, Alberta, and entered in the postoffice as second class mail matter. All letters addressed to the editor for insertion in The Advance, must be signed to show bona fides of the writer. Publication in all cases is subject to the judgment of the Publisher. We do not necessarily coincide with views expressed.

The subscription rates to The Advance are \$1.50 per annum in Canada and \$2.00 outside of Canada.

The transient advertising rates in The Advance are—display, 40c per inch for first week and 30c for each succeeding week, providing no change is made. For heavy composition an extra charge is made for first week. Reading notices, 10c per cent line. Legal advertising, 15c per cent line for first week and 10c for each succeeding week. Cards of thanks, \$1.00.

The Advance is a member of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association and the Alberta Weekly Newspapers Association, and observes the prices and conditions of these organizations.

Heard Around Town

Born—On Wednesday, July 22, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martens, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Chapman spent last Sunday at Gooseberry Lake camping grounds.

R. D. Vanhook and L. Berry left on Friday by motor on a trip to the Peace River country.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Russell Barton, Sunday, July 26th, at the Cerebral Hospital, a daughter.

Miss Lorna Chapman, who has been visiting at Naco for the past two weeks, returned home last Sunday.

Mrs. J. G. Connell and sons returned home Monday evening, after a two weeks visit with friends north of Edmonton.

Wm. Martens started cutting oats yesterday. It is expected that cutting will be general in this district in two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Nicholson and family and Mrs. M. C. Nicholson visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Agar on Friday.

Miss Irene Guss, of Edmonton, arrived in Chinook Monday morning and will visit for a time at the home of her mother, Mrs. Guss.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Peterson and baby are spending a two weeks vacation at the home of Mrs. Peterson's parents at Huxley, Alberta.

L. S. Dawson and family arrived home Sunday evening, after their holiday with friends near Edmonton. Mr. Dawson also made a trip through the Peace River district.

Geo McIntosh has received a list of the prize winners of Fraser Lake Veterans' Hall building fund drawing, among which we find No. 6002, held by D. E. Bell, Chinook.

A. W. Shand has been transferred by the Pioneer Grain Co. to Mecheche and will probably make the move next week. W. A. Todd takes over the Pioneer here in Mr. Shand's place.

Mr. Elford, who for the past two years taught school at Manyberries, Alberta, has been chosen as principal of Chinook school to succeed W. S. Korek, who has accepted a position on the school staff at Carstairs.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Forbes and son, Clinton, accompanied by Miss Bernice Godek, of Saint Thomas, North Dakota, are the guests of the former's brother, Harry Forbes, and sister, Mrs. Edwards, for a month's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. A. St. Clair Nicholson and little sons, Donald and Jackie, who spent a two weeks vacation at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. M. C. Nicholson, left Sunday morning by motor for their home at Calgary.

The Care Free Life

In the elemental things of life there has been no fundamental change through the millenniums of time. The teachings of Jesus reveal this fact. The people were just as fretful, anxious and worried over material things in Christ's time as they are today, and He gave a large place in the Sermon on the Mount dealing with over anxiety concerning wealth, food and clothing. He did not advocate a careless, superficial attitude towards these things, but He did call for a life free from corroding care and over anxiety which fills the life with worry, weakening the will power and destroying the effectiveness of life. In beautiful thoughts Christ advises the people of His day and also of ours to "take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body more than raiment?"

When one talks about food and raiment, and the obtaining of money, he is talking about essentials for our earthly life, the deprivation of which create great difficulties, and fill lives with worry, and, in our day, even despair. Christ strongly advocates, even amid present conditions, a calm and freedom of care that can only be obtained by a sincere trust in God as our Heavenly Father.

The live a care-free life in respect to material things is a reasonable thing to suggest. Reasonable because it is natural. Christ called His followers to observe the care-free life of the birds and gorgeously clothed lilies of the field. They did not live lives of fretful anxiety, but naturally lived out their existence and were not forgotten by their creator. Look at the children in the home. They are not overly concerned about provisions for the next day. They slumber each night in the sure hope that their parents will provide for their needs as the day dawns. As God's children should we not put equal faith in our Heavenly Father's power and willingness to supply our needs? From the days of David we have been taught the reasonableness of throwing worry aside and "cast thy burden upon the Lord and He shall sustain thee."

We know also from experience that worry is useless. It saps our strength, befogs the mind and sends us out with a sense of defeat from the very outset. Life is a struggle, and full of hard experiences and many disappointments. We need all our God-given strength to face its real issues and so cannot afford to waste any on exaggerating our imaginary troubles. If we put all that we have into the conflict of living, believing that God is our Helper and Friend, we shall be sustained, and apparently insurmountable difficulties will be conquered.

We are urged to believe that the care-free life is the Christian attitude, and it is Christ said giving precedence to food and raiment and the gaining of wealth was pagan, while giving precedence to faith in God, and casting one's anxieties upon the Lord in full assurance that He is able and willing to bear our burdens, is the Christian attitude.

This care free life, which Jesus calls for, is not controlled by moods but high motives. It is not built upon a superficial emotion, but by an intelligent understanding of our relationship to God. It does not relieve us of obligations or stern struggle in obtaining a living, but it does assure us that the same Divine Providence that feeds the birds and adorns the flowers with beauty will not neglect the noblest of His

Mrs. Earl Brownell and daughters, Urdine and Mildred, and son Lowell left Tuesday morning by motor for Grand Rapids, Minnesota. Mrs. Brownell and daughters will return in the spring, but Lowell intends to take up farm work on his grandfather's farm.

A farewell party, held in the school hall, was given by the young people of town on Monday evening in honor of Lowell Brownell, who was leaving for Minnesota. There were about fifty present and a most enjoyable time was spent by all. A fine lunch was served.

Government relief road work started in Coltholme municipality on Monday. A good crew was started on the road near Dobson and are working west to where work was discontinued last fall. Eighteen fresnos are in use. It is planned to give all who wish ten days' work.

It is just possible that there might be fewer automobile accidents if the authorities took it into their heads to persistently enforce all traffic laws.

Pioneers' Memory Honored

The sturdy hearts of the pioneers who first entered Athabasca Pass have ceased to beat, but the memory of the gallant explorers who opened the giant gateway to the Pacific Coast will linger by virtue of two monuments which were unveiled at Jasper, Alberta, last week. His Honor, Lieutenant Governor W. L. Walsh of Alberta unveiled the two cairns which have been erected to commemorate David Thompson and historic Henry House.

The memorial to David Thompson will also honor the men who accompanied the explorer on his arduous journey over the Athabasca Pass during the winter of 1810-11. This cairn is situated on Old Fort Point, the rugged rock which looms above the motor road leading from Jasper Park Lodge to the town of Jasper. Further down this road is the cairn which marks the site of Henry House, the trading post built by William Henry in the early days of the nineteenth century.

hardiwork. Our Heavenly Father would have us go forth to our daily toil "as free from anxiety as the lilies of the field and the birds of the air." Many heartaches in these days would vanish if we could learn this lesson.

Here and There

"What could we farmers hope to accomplish without our railways?"

"I have never yet found any place where the salmon fishing could compare with New Brunswick," said Arthur Train, well known novelist, speaking at a dinner given in his honor recently by the New Brunswick Tourist Travel Bureau.

Encouragement came to western Canada's farmers and agriculturists when the return to normal temperatures and varying rainfall of recent July. In the driest areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and to a less extent in Alberta very great benefit has been felt.

Authentic rainbow trout weighing 17 lbs. were taken recently in the French River six miles below the bungalow camp, the first ever caught there according to the oldest guide. It was caught by E. A. Farintosh, of New York, a yearly guest at the camp.

Since the split up of Canadian Pacific Railway common stock into four for one, this issue has taken on great popularity with the general run of investors. Between September and June 1931, the number of these increased from 21,186 to 84,872, an increase of 13,686.

Over 2500 members from Ramesses Temple, Toronto, went to Cleveland and this issue has taken on great popularity with the general run of investors. Between September and June 1931, the number of these increased from 21,186 to 84,872, an increase of 13,686.

A great influx of tourists is coming into the Maritime Provinces this year, the reign of the Canadian Pacific Hotel at Yarmouth Digby and Kentville proving strong inducements in promoting the trade. The ten day all-Canadian Pacific tour to the Toronto Exhibition next month is also drawing much attention in the Maritimes.

Grain exports from the port of Vancouver this year will probably exceed 75 million bushels. Up to last week, the grain exports amounted to 65,331,500 bushels. Accommodating for deep sea vessels has increased from 12 piers in 1929 to 24 piers at the present time and elevator capacity has increased from 1,240,000 bushels to 16,205,000 bushels.

An Indian Schoolboy's band of which the leader was also a schoolboy and in which the instruments were mouth organs, flutes and other noise makers was one of the features of Indian Park at Island which opened July 21. This was counteracted by a septuagenarian Chief's Choir of 18 chiefs and ex-chiefs who rendered airs to the first western music festival in the 1800's long center of the Indian Pacific Railroad in the mountains.

Five Canadian shipwrecks and six other vessels of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been salvaged according to the recent annual report of the British Columbia Salvage Association. Of these three first and one second were salvaged by the H. B. C. Salvage Co. of Vancouver. The second was the steamer Algonquin, which was wrecked in the Strait of Juan de Fuca in 1904. The third was the steamer Algonquin, which was wrecked in the Strait of Juan de Fuca in 1904. The fourth was the steamer Algonquin, which was wrecked in the Strait of Juan de Fuca in 1904. The fifth was the steamer Algonquin, which was wrecked in the Strait of Juan de Fuca in 1904. The sixth was the steamer Algonquin, which was wrecked in the Strait of Juan de Fuca in 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Milligan visited with T. O. Stephenson at Lanfane on Sunday.

This morning the district got a heavy shower of rain, but it did not last long.

Mrs. C. W. Barton is spending a week or two on the farm, north of town, with her son, Russell.

The Lousgraff family motored to Coronation on Wednesday to visit with their brother, Axel Lousgraff.

Thomas A. Edison at the age of 85 is suffering from his first serious illness. All his lifetime Edison has been an untiring worker, which would indicate that it is not hard work that wears men out.

Dr. and Mrs. Carl Lousgraff, of Pana, Illinois, and Dr. and Mrs. George Lousgraff, of Piquette, Ohio are visiting for two weeks at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Lousgraff.

During the electric storm this morning lightning followed along, the electric light wires into the drug store, smashing one of the drop light porcelain and setting fire to the ceiling. Luckily Mr. Jacques saw the blaze starting and put it out before any damage was done.

Total number of poultry on farms at end of 1930 in the Dominion was estimated at 57,555,650, of which 5,237,000 were hens and chickens. Value of this poultry was placed at \$51,352,600.

Radio is to be used in forest fire protection in Northern Saskatchewan. The provincial forestry department has decided to establish a system of look out towers equipped with short wave radio sending and receiving sets.

A catch of 211 salmon by three anglers in nine days has been reported recently from the Cains River, New Brunswick, by G. W. Scott, of Keene, New Hampshire who was one of the party, and his self netted 111 of the fish.

More United States branch factories are established in Canada than in any other country outside of the United States itself. At the beginning of last year over 500 such factories were in the Dominion, representing investments of \$540,200,600.

Shipping of all kinds entering and leaving Canadian ports has increased 50 per cent in the last ten years. Total net tonnage, exclusive of coasting, for year to March 31, 1930, was 59,438,769 tons. To this must be added net tonnage of 57,731,773 tons for vessels entered and cleared coastwise.

A gold-headed cane was presented by the Montreal Harbor Commission to Captain A. Freer, master of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Duchess of Richmond, on the occasion of the first arrival of the season at Montreal of a trans-Atlantic liner. The Duchess of Richmond reached port April 19.

Increased tourist traffic to Canada from the United States is foreshadowed by reports from Canadian Pacific passenger agents in the U. S., which show a much larger number of enquiries from would-be travellers than in former years. C. B. Foster, passenger traffic manager of the railway, stated recently in an interview at Saint John.

Sir Harry Lauder, famed Scottish comedian, was 61 years old Wednesday and as energetic and cheerful as ever. He recently returned from a tour of South Africa, following a 60,000 mile jaunt through America.

Small Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading are charged at the rate of 50c for 25 words or less per week, with 10c for each additional 5 words. Three weeks for the price of two.

WANTED—The news from every part of the Chinook district. Send it in.

CHINOOK UNITED CHURCH



Sunday School every Sunday 11 a.m. Sunday, Aug. 9, service at 7:30 p.m. There will be no offering during August.

Come and enjoy the services with us. Pastor, J. D. Woollatt, B.A.

CHINOOK CATHOLIC Service Second Sunday Every Month. Mass at 9 a.m.

COMPLETE YOUR TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS AND BUY YOUR Steamship and Rail Tickets FROM THE LOCAL AGENT CANADIAN NATIONAL Rail and Steamship Lines. "All-Canada" Service.

CROCUS LODGE, No. 115, A.F. & A.M. meets at 8 p.m. on Wednesday or after full moon. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. R.A. Morrison, W.M. R.W. Wright, Sec.

Chinook Beauty Parlor First-Class Work at Reasonable Prices Open for business at all times except Monday mornings Miss Mae Peterson, Prop. Phone 5, CHINOOK

J. W. Bradin Licensed Auctioneer For Sale Please 4 or Write Box 49 CEREAL

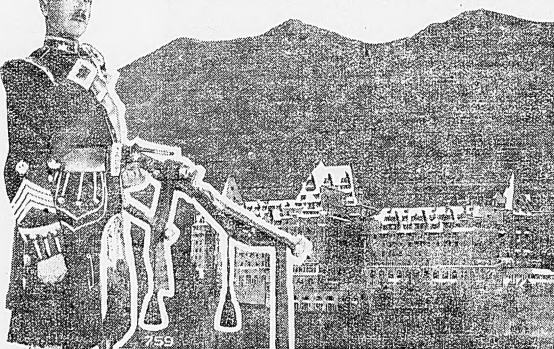
Motor Truck Delivery Prompt Service, Prices Reasonable M. L. CHAPMAN, Chinook

WALTER M. CROCKETT, LL.B. BARRISTER SOLICITOR NOTARY PUBLIC YOUNGSTOWN, ALBERTA

CHINOOK MARKET PRICES

WHEAT	
1 Northern	35
2 Northern	32
3 Northern	27
No. 4	21
No. 5	18
No. 6	18
Feed	18
OATS	
2 C. W.	16
3 C. W.	13
Feed	11
BUTTER AND EGGS	
Butter	10
Eggs	8

CANADIAN ROCKIES ECHO WI' SKIRL O' THE PIPES



From the four corners of Canada and from across the seas, men, women and children of Scotch ancestry are preparing to meet at the Canadian Pacific Railway's Banff Springs Hotel, Banff, Alta., for the annual Highland Gathering, August 27-30, 1931. The event, which has become historic, is under the distinguished patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and will be formally opened by H.R.H. Prince Sukhodaya of Siam. A feature of this year's program will be the inter-regimental piping competition between representatives of the 17 Highland Regiments in Canada. There will also be the other bagpipe competitions and displays which have made the Gathering famous, as well as dancing and Highland games. In the evening there will be a large gala, in addition to the army of costumed participants. Juvenile competitions in piping and dancing are particularly attractive. In addition to the regular events, two Scotch light operas, "Prince Charming" and "Prince Charlie and Flora" will be presented by members of the resident company. The setting is ideal for the Gathering; the peaks of the famous Canadian Rockies, with their gracious valleys and spray-flecked streams forming a magnificent background for the Banff Springs Hotel, which is built in the Scotch baronial style.